The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 14 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY, 16, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000		
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000		
27th "	Moldavia	10000		
6th March	Caledonia	8000		
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000		
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May "	Persia	8000		

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai,

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6712	16th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	19th. Jan.	30th. Jan
Kirin Maru	B. Tauda	6805	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	1320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	1625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI-SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong.

198—M.

SHIPPING.

ELDERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPECIAL SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	23r Jan.	....
City of Lahore	6,947	....	23rd Jan
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	[illegible]	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	—	999	—	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Post Box. 131.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 18th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195 Thursday, 21st Jan.

DWARKA, 1,695, Friday 22nd January *Direct

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons on Thursday 21st January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. S. "VITA" 4,691 tons on Tuesday 19th January, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "QUEEN AMELIE" 4,278 tons about 20th January calling at Mangalore, Calicut, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	E.N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or, T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *elephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN) WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

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General Agent.
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Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic".

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE DRIVING
LIVE STOCK ACCIDENTS.
ACCIDENT

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 118.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESER FUND	„ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Direc

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madam Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED to advance Rs. 25,000 on immoveable property in Bombay Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5002

WANTED a MANAGER for a WEAVING MILL with long and thorough experience as Manager preferably one who is also an Engineer. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED SEVEN CARDING ENGINES and one Inter in perfect working order and sound condition. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Mill. Only thoroughly experienced man need apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED a thoroughly experienced A[illegible] MIXING and a WASTE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER to erect water works plans. Pay according to merits. Only those experienced in erection should apply with testimonials to ARDESHIR D. WADIA, & Co., Ahmedabad. 5018

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

WANTED one ACCOUNTANT, one CASHIER and one OFFICE MANAGER with thorough knowledge of Ginning and Pressing work. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4975

WANTED Sergeants for the Calcutta Foot Police on pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by biennial increments of Rs. 2, and free quarters. Must be European of good character and not above 25 years of age.

Wanted also some temporary Sergeants on Rs. 100 for the duration of the war. Must be European and age not to exceed 45.

Applications will be received at the Police Head Quarters, Lall Bazar, by Superintendent W. Cook before whom applicants should appear in person, if possible. Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta, 4th January 1915. 3049

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.

A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board.
Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914. 3084

WANTED.

WANTED LESSONS in colloquial Portuguese by a gentleman. Please apply stating terms to No. 44, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5066

LADY TEACHER, Trained Matriculate, highly experienced, seeks employment. Apply to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5043

WANTED EXPERIENCED MARATHI KNOWING GRADUATE & UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHERS for a local High School. Apply with terms to Box No. 42 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5052

WANTED Young LADY ASSISTANTS with previous experience. Good prospects are offered to suitable applicants. Apply personally.
5054 EVANS, FRASER & CO.,

WANTED a (male) HOUSE-KEEPER. Must be a vegetarian and familiar with English manner of living. Good Salary. Apply stating terms (free quarters) and with full particulars to Box No. 40, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5046

WANTED by a lady, a LADY COMPANION-Secretary. Must be refined and well educated. Good salary. Apply stating terms, (free quarters) and with full particulars to Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5046

WANTED situation:—An experienced LICENSED SURVEYOR practising as an ARCHITECT, in Bombay having 16 years' practice in Civil Engineering, seeks employment in Mill, State, or a good office. Will be a good assistant having all round practice in C. E. Box No. 43 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5056

WANTED for two months for I. G. T. S. "PATRICK STEWART," a THIRD OFFICER. Pay Rs. 175, plus messing allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem. First Class fare paid to Karachi, also return fare at expiration of engagement. Apply to THE DIRECTOR, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, Karachi. 3080

WANTED.—FOREMAN for QUARRIES must be all round man capable of handling very heavy stones, putting up temporary cranes, tramlines, etc. Mention experience and salary. Service permanent if found suitable. Apply to Box No. 25 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5006

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Special arrangements for Ladies. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Bombay. 5027

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL SIMLA.—REQUIRED at once resident ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Upper School work to fill temporary vacancy on staff for one year.

Applicants should have degree or its equivalent. Previous school experience essential.

Applications should include copies of testimonials and clear statement of previous experience, and should be made at once to the PRINCIPAL. 3082

WANTED—SANITARY INSPECTORS having passed sanitary surveyor's examination. Preference will be given to one who has also passed sub-assistant surgeon's examination. Pay Rs. 40 to 50, with Rs. 15, conveyance allowance. State age, qualifications, & send copies of testimonials to the undersigned before 31st January, 1915.

R. R. KOTHAWALA,
President.
5032 City Municipality, Baroda.

WANTED for the East Indian Railway Company's Watch and Clock Shop, Jamalpur, an English Watch and Clock-maker, with Home experience, to take charge.

Preference will be given to an applicant who has experience in the repair of Electricity Meters and of apparatue of a similar kind.

Salary according to qualifications, from Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per month, according to the rules in force, regulating increases.

Apply by letter only, giving full personal particulars and copies of certificates, to the LOCO, SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, 7th Jan. 1915. 3083

APPLICATIONS are invited for the combined post of Registrar of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration and Secretary to the State Medical Faculty, Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500 a month.

Candidates must be possessed of a good general education and have had experience of office work. The selected candidate shall be considered to be on probation for one year and thereafter the appointment shall be terminable on 6 months' notice being given on either side. The post will not be a pensionable one.

Applications with attested copies of testimonials and a certificate of the age of the candidate will be received by the undersigned upto the 25th of January 1915, Canvassing will not be allowed.

G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D, I.M.S.,
Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bengal.
Calcutta, 5th Jany. 1915. 3081

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) age[illegible] months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture for sale. No dealers or brokers need apply. Open to inspection. Apply to M. P. c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5009

TO BE LET.

SMALL OFFICE TO LET on the West sides Hornby Road, rent moderate lift and electric lights.—Apply to Box No. 28 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 5014.

TO LET—BUNGALOW at Bandra, commodious, and facing sea. Rent Rs. 60. Please apply FORT TUITION CLASS, Opposite Fire Brigade, Fort. 5055

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

BOARD-RESIDENCE European Gent or two friends, electric light and fans. Latest sanitary arrangements. Good English table. Food served as at home. Terms moderate. Mrs. HILL, Upper Floor, Apollo Chambers. 5062

TO BE LET.—From 1st March, the spacious GROUND FLOOR of GRESHAM BUILDING on Esplanade Road, with a gallery and a strong room. Admirably suited for a bank. Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars, apply to—

E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5047

TO BE LET.—THE TOP FLOOR of TREACHERS' BUILDING on Esplanade Road, very commodious and airy. Well suited for a large solicitor's or mercantile office. Electric lift, lights and fans. Situation the best. For full particulars apply to—

E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5047

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of our client Bai JIVIBAI widow of TAHERBHAI CUMROODIN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the deceased Taherbhai Cumroodin who died at Bombay on the 10th day of January, 1915, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Bai Jivibai widow of Taherbhai Cumroodin on or before the 1st day of February 1915 at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Bai Jivibai widow of Taherbhai Cumroodin will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and our client Bai Jivibai will not be liable of the assets of the said deceased Taherbhai Cumroodin or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are required forthwith to pay the amount due by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Bai Jivibai or to us as her Solicitors.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1915.

VACHHA & CO.,
Solicitors of Bai Jivibai widow of Taherbhai Cumroodin.
Prince Building, Medows Street,
5061 Fort, Bombay.

JODHPUR BIKANER RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Caster Oil to the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway for the 12 months from 1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916. The quantity required is about 4,000 maunds.

Tenders will be opened in the Manager's Office on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915.

For further information and Form of Tender apply to the Manager, J. B. Railway, Jodhpur.

MANAGER,
Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.
Manager's Office,
Jodhpur, dated the 9th January, 1915. 3079

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOPALRAO VINAYAK RATNAPURKHI has been dismissed from our service from the 11th January, 1915, and we hereby request our customers not to deal with the said Gopalrao Vinayak Ratnapurkhi on our behalf.

V. R. MASTER,
Manager,
The Laxmi Art Printing Works, Byculla,
5059 Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, till SATURDAY, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914. 4899

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI MAMIBAI widow of KARSONDAS KARAMSI THACKER late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhindi Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MAVJI TRICUMJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a tally clerk at Princess Dock residing at Bhindi Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of the minor Mangaldas and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
((Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 9th day of January, 1915.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
5058 Petitioner's Attorneys.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

ARRIVED ON 15TH JANUARY, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 5065

S. S. "MELFORD HALL."

ARRIVED ON 15TH JANUARY, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 5064

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—

Big Stones of Dhrangadhra.

Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

For further particulars apply to
THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5003

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY and the Distribution of Prizes will take place in the School at Mahim on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1915, at 5 p.m.

The Committee's Report for the past year will be submitted and a Committee elected for the current year.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has kindly consented to preside and distribute the Prizes.

A. GEDDIS,
4963 Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 106 BALES RAW COTTON.

Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th Inst., at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in the Colaba Jamshed Bunder Godown of Messrs. Khimjee Vishram and Co., by order of Seth Harnandrai Foolchand and on account and at the risk of the 1st defaulting purchaser Vullabhdas Heerji.

106 Bales Bengal Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will beb required at the time of sale.

The above bales can be inspected in the said godown.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay,16th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their room, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a choice collection of Japanese and Chinese Decorative Porcelain and works of art and curios consisting of richly enamelled cloisonne vases, bowls, incense burners, plates, fruit stands, candle sticks, old and modern Satsuma vases, Imari plates, koros, carved ivory figures, old Chinese jars, decorative porcelain vases, wall plates, Japanese needle work pictures, and other useful ornamental articles.

Also a few articles belonging to a gentleman consisting of old Satsuma vases, Chinese jars, Imari plates, Persian wall plates, etc.

The articles will be on view two days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND KNOWN AS "ASAVIAD" LAND, SITUATE AT HILL ROAD OPPOSITE MR. KAMA'S BUNGALOW BANDRA.

By order of Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Madon, the administrator of the property and credits of the late Mr. Merwanji Hormasji Madon deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on Saturday the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Plot 1:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground held under Agreement dated the 5th day of December, 1908 and made between the Secretary of State for India, of the one part and Merwanji Hormasji Madon of the other part containing by admeasurement 1,991 square yards or thereabouts situate on the south side of the Public Road from Bandra to Mount Mary in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 179A and bounded as follows:—That is to say:—on the North by the Public road from Bandra to Mount Mary, on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described; on the East by the property of Maneckji Pestonji Asavaid and on the West partly by the property of Ibrahim Jitaker and partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan.

Plot 2:—All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,550 square yards or thereabouts in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 288/ Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property firstly herein before described; on the South and East by the property of Maneckji Pestanji Asavaid; and on the West partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan and partly by the property of Maneckji Edulji Aibless.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknel, Merwanji Romer & Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 14-K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 89 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:

Silk piece-goods, provisions, lales, beads, machinery, silver wire, window glass, soap, tiles, needles, tin boxes, hammers, umbrella sticks, pirns, wooden blocks, stationery, haberdeshery, matches, cotton, cotton waste, wearing apparel, spun silk, woollen and cotton piece-goods, cement, whiting, iron tubes, a large number of galvanized corrugated sheets, motor wheels, tyres and tubes, ironware, fire clay sinks, buttons, nails, red lead, castorseeds, rice, orange peels, betelnuts, soap nuts, iron nuts, soda, farina, kocum, poonac, mollassent, steel bars, coir yarn, planks, deck chairs and various other articles.

40 drums oil.
100 bundles buckets.
1 large number of corrugated sheets (galvanized).
130 bags China clay.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay,16th January, 1915.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect.
180

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHAI BOMANJI LANE, FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Vacha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada and an account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nomanbhai Mulla Lookmanji under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage dated 7th day of August 1911 executed by the said Nomanbhai Mulla Lookmanji in favour of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada the following landed property, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcels of land or ground of the quit and ground rent and Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwellig house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nanabhai Bomanji Lane within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 358-46 New No. 5341 G/317 O'd Survey No. 707-708 and New Survey No. 10/9144 and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Dhobi Cullian on or towards the West by a public passage known as Tabak's Pole on or towards the North by the house of Sorabji Edulji Madon and on or towards the South by the house lately of Bachoobai widow of Bomanji Cawasji Tabak and which said premisses are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward A No. 2416 and Street No. 48 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT PEDDAR ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1395 of 1914.

Jugmohan Dewji .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Dewji Lowji and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Jamsetji Noble the Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Order dated the 14th day of December, 1914, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcels of Freehold land together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1586 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say Old Number 616, New No. 2861, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7095, 7113 and 7119 and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswami, on the West by Peddar Road, on the North by the bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South by the bungalow of Shamji Akhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipalty under Ward D number 3465 (3) and Street numbers 45-47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay,16th January, 1915.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Intestate Properties.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, this day SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

This day SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the offices concerned—

One large rich sample consignment of best China crockery, consisting of dinner and breakfast services, etc.

One case rolled gold pins.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned—

6 casks molloine tallow substitute.

On account of the underwriters:—

8 cases white dhoties slightly damaged.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will tomorrow SUNDAY, the 17th day of January, 1915, at 2 p.m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Tardeo Castle," Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side boards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables with pier glasses, marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table grandfather's clocks bronze and Parian figures, fancy table ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18 24, 36 and 60 lights, rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5, and 8 lights, table and wall candlebras epergnes, large drawing room velvet carpet, large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, etc., etc.

Carriages and motor car at 3-30 p.m (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred C. spring victoria by Silk and Sons.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis by press suitable for single or pair.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels landau by Windover.

1 handsome strong English built Barouche by Silk and Sons.

1 handsome strong English built State coach by Silk and Sons.

1 handsome English built bicycle wheel waggonet by Windover.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature rubber tyred brougham by Press.

1 8-10 H. P. 4-seated DeDion motor car with 3 lamps and accessories.

1 rickshaw.

1 Palanquin.

2 sets of plated mounted double harness and one set of plated mounted single harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-boards, rich carpets, table, hanging and hall electric lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, one cottage piano, old China and Japanese vases, Jost. fan, blackwood open carved furniture, brass double bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, marble top tables, bentwood chairs, verandah benches, etc., etc., the property of H. D. Baker, Esq., Consul for United State of America and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One very handsome strong baba saddle pony.

One light elegant rubber-tyred English single seated brougham in very good condition.

One excellent light rubber-tyred English vis-a-vis by Holmes.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

NOTICE OF SALE.

A very rare and unique for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain, china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, sideboards, dining table wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd*)

by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby & Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester, Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra, made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks & Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day viz., the 14th day of February, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on Monday, the 16th February, 1915 and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne & Co., or of Messrs Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29 Esplanade Road Fort, respectively.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 14 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 581.

AUCTION SALE OF 636 BAGS OF CORIANDER SEEDS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vijpar Chengar, an Insolvent, traded in the name of Jinraj Gangji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop, situate at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, under the Musjid Bridge and opposite the Police Choki, the following:—

636 bags of coriander seeds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 17th January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction in the compound of the old Government House, Parel, near Tram Terminus, very valuable and handsome artistic teakwood, blackwood and mahoganized household and office furniture made to order by Devji Canji, Breslau and others, comprising of sliding dining table, dumbwaiters, set of dining chairs, handsome mirrorback side-board, marble top centre tables, chesterfield drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined with silk and French tapestry, corner and side cabinets, tiled top fancy teapoys, jardineers, flower stands, single and double iron cots, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, plain cupboards with mirror, chest-of-drawers, revolving top office table, revolving and rocking chairs, revolving and glass door book-cases, lady's writing tables, Curzon and low easy chairs, Jost Radio fan, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, 400 days clock, clothes and hanging presses, clothes baskets, single and double mirror door almiras, rich carpets, flower pots and table ornaments, etc.; the property of Captain W. D. H. Stevenson, (I.M.S.) and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view and it is our special request to have a look to the abovementioned goods, as it is likely worth buying.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following miscellaneous goods:—

New designed and strong built handsome household and office furniture such as single mirror door almiras, cup-boards, dressing, writing and wash-haud tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, wall brackets arm and armless chairs, book stands, towel racks, etc.

One cinematograph machine with 4 boxes of films.

One very handsome English made perambulator.

A big consignment from Kobe (Japan) consisting of rich Imari, Satsuma and kutani vases, flower pots, plates, bowels, dishes, jars, tea and coffee sets table ornaments, figures of gods and different animals, bronzeware, brassware, etc.

AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.)

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred strong built handsome victoria.

AT 3 P.M., (S.T.),

Several gent's secondhand and new bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE BOHEMIANS"

IN A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Music lovers of Bombay will be delighted to hear that

Mr. PHILIP NEWBURY

Madame Melba's favourite Tenor will sing "Salve Dimora" from "Faust" (singing the famous High C.) and other operatic selections,
MR LEITH HARVEY & BEATRICE MERCER in "Homely Harmonies."
MISS. PEGGY PARIS, and a Piano
MR. OLIVER FARROW, the Humorous Pass.
MDSLLE. LA ROCHE, the Entente Cordiale Comedienne.
and
MR CLEMENT MAY in his inimitable DICKENS' characters, and humorous character sketches.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

To-morrow Sunday at 10 p.m.

"THE BOHEMIANS"

AND

PATHE'S WAR FILMS.

POPULAR PRICES. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

PALLADIUM

LATE LA SCALA THEATRE

LESSEE—A. CARDEAUX. MANAGER—H. CANNING.

KALBADEVI ROAD.

6-30 p. m. TO-NIGHT — TWO PERFORMANCES — 10 p. m. TO-NIGHT.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

LAST WEEK

Of the Present Company

WONG TOY SUN

ASSISTED BY THE PRETTY & DAINTY

MDLLE. ELISE

Who will Present for the 1st Time in Bombay.

THE

MYSTERY OF THE RED—HAND

The most Inexplicable Spiritualistic Phenomena Ever Presented on the Stage. You will Say

SPIRITS OR WHAT?

JAS. J. MORRIS

And his clever Dancing Dog TANGO
In New Songs—and Dances
Exclusive to the Palladium

THE LATEST

KINETO-WAR-MAP

These war films should be seen as they give the public a plain view of the progress of

THE ALLIES

See Our Star Film This Week

FANTOMAS

The False Magistrate

Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4, Boxes to seat four Rs. 15 and Rs. 10

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

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A fully Licensed Bar under European Management.

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Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling and Sensational Oriental Romance.

THE GOD OF GIRZAH

A SPIRITED TWO REEL PRODUCTION

Dealing with the theft of a sacred image—a terrible vengeance—a most mysterious murder—a charming love story—ending in a breathlessly tense climax.

FULL OF EXCITEMENT AND INTEREST FROM FIRST TO LAST

"Good wine needs no bush," and so also a good picture does not need much praise. Our best advice is

"COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES."

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS. 2,000 feet of latest topical pictures. A veritable budget of information this week.

OUR COMICS ARE REAL "GLOOM-DISPELLERS."

Three Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Prize Show—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-45.

TWO GREATEST ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK AT THE

Phone. **OLYMPIA CINEMA** No. 1266

People's Popular Picture Palace, Sandhurst Road.

OUR UNSURPASSABLE PROGRAMME OF VERY EXPENSIVE AND LATEST FILMS.

SAVING THE COLOURS.

This is a Film that will surely make a big appeal to all patriotic audiences. The repulse of the German Forces by BRITAIN and her ALLIES is so thrillingly depicted, and the battle scenes are so intensely real, that you could have no bigger or better attraction for you on the screen.

ENACTED AT THE HISTORICAL SITUATIONS OF LIEGE AND MONS.

Another 2 PARTS Art Film of Every-day Life and strong human interest. MARRIED FOR MONEY.

OUR LATEST WAR PICTURES IN ANIMATION DIRECT FROM THE FRONT.

PRIZE MATINEES: SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30

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WATCH THE EXHIBITION DATES OF OUR COMING GREATEST ATTRACTIONS

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

AT THE

Framji Cowasji Hall

DHOBY TALAO

3 Minutes walk from Gaiety Theatre.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

At 10 p.m. SHARP At 10 p.m

FROM THE PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY FROLICS

7 STAR ARTISTES 7

In a pot pourri of Patriotic and Topical Songs and Duets featuring.

"BRITAIN & HER ALLIES"

A gigantic Vaudeville Programme comprising of Music, Mirth and Talent by the following Artistes:—

Miss Norah Moore. Little Mona.
Miss Gertrude Gebest. Miss Belle Sparks.
G. Champion. R. Sobral.

The Frolics will to-night Sing for the 1st time in Bombay "Our Empire Flag"

Miss Belle Sparks will sing her favourite Patriotic Song:

The Flag that will Never Come Down

Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8.

Doors open 9 p.m. Commence 10 p.m.

Plan at Gaiety Theatre.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON.

SECOND PERFORMANCE OF

THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,

Friday, 22nd January, 9-45 p.m.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

There will be two additional Tableaux.

DRAKE IS GOING WEST

AND

AN INDIAN TABLEAU

GRAND FINALE.

BIVOUAC AT THE FRONT.

THE NEW HALL SERMON.

JUDGMENT HOUR.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR

JUDGMENT SERIES No. 2.

LECTURE, SUNDAY, January 17th, at 6-30 p. m.

"After 2,300 days then shall the Sanctuary be cleansed".

An exposition of Dan. 8 and 9 with a detailed explanation of the time therein mentioned.

Hear this Important Subject without fail.

Apollo Bunder, Opposite Watson's Annexe.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"

TO-NIGHT.

The great Pathe Drama.

THE DRUG OF OBLIVION

Acknowledged by the Press and Public at home to be one of Pathe's greatest releases, a film that ensures a really enjoyable evening.

A FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.

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NEXT WEEK.

The Wonderful Historical Photo Play.

MARGUERITE OF NAVARRE

A Magnificent coloured drama in 6 parts. 7,000 feet long. Booklet can now be had at our theatre on application.

SEE NEXT WEEK'S ADVERTS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY: 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Prize Shows: Sat. & Sun. 5 to 6-30.

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At 6-30 p. m. only.

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Conan Doyle's Great Masterpiece.

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"THE SPEEDERS."

Another screaming comedy showing the famous Fatty's adventures in a Police Court.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY AT 4-30.

Special Cinema Performance at reduced prices.

At 6-30 p. m.

In addition to Cinema Programme Special Engagement of

Mr. PHILIP NEWBURY

England's Leading Tenor.

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3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT 3

To-day at 4-30 Matinee

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MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST

Comedienne and Versatile Story Teller.

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The Charming Singer of Sweet Songs in conjunction with a Choice Cinema Programme.

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To-night the 10 O'clock Performance at

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Magnificent Pictures.

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Col. & Mrs. BLOWERS will be present.

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Tuesday, 19th January.

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Wednesday, 3rd February

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Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
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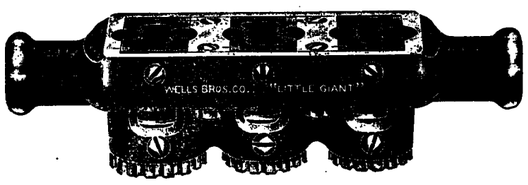

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

(2nd Sunday after Epiphany, 17th Jan.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G; Hymns 178, 81, 313, 299; 5-30 p.m. Children Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmesley in C.; Hymns 169, 479, 537; Collections for Society for Propagation of the Gospel; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor, Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hiss.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 121 tune 65 Paraphrase 20, tune 73, Hymns 219, 161 (2nd tune) and 20.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. R. E. Lee of St. Andrew's Church; 6-30. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. E. Lee; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m., Song and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Preacher: Prof. W. S. Picken; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar; Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba).—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p. m.

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We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25 ; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35 ; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225 ; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

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THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive ; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands,

Rs. 10 extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China.)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...	Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured.

180—A9.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah. (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras Colombo. Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as	p
MAYNE'S Criminal Law of India 1914.	18	0	0
MAYNE'S Hindu Law and Usage 1914.	20	0	0
LYON and WADDELL'S Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914.	20	0	0
GHOSH on Mortgage Vol. II 1914	10	0	0
GOUR'S Transfer of Property Vol. I 1914.	10	0	0
WOODROFF'S Injunction 1914	12	0	0
SOHONI'S Code of Criminal Procedure 1914.	17	0	0
RATONLAL & DHIRAJLAL'S Law of Crimes 1914.	10	0	0
PHILLIPS and TREVELYAN'S Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
PARUCK'S Indian Succession Act 1913.	5	0	0
MEDICAL BOOKS.			
BURGHARD'S System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914.	68	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914.	6	6	0
HARE'S Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914.	14	10	0
LATHAM and ENGLISH: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912.	68	0	0
CABOT'S Physical Diagnosis 1913.	12	3	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by WHITE and JELLIFFE 2 Vols. 1913.	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery of BENNETT 1914.	31	8	0
GUITERA'S Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912.	37	8	0
THOMSON'S Clinical Medicine 1914.	17	0	0
DA COSTA'S Modern Surgery 1914.	20	4	0
STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary 1913.	15	12	0
DORLAND'S Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15	8	0
The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by SHAW & LA FETRA 1912.	78	12	0

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
BOOKSELLERS, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NELSON THOMAS & Co.
Electrical Engineers,
ALICE BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

We undertake electrical work of all descriptions at moderate rates—Work carried out under direct supervision of a European Electrical Engineer—Estimates and Drawings, free on application.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation.
E-1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15th.

Melford Hall	Seaborne	Liverpool Dec. 19
City of Karachi	Brown	Liverpool Dec. 17
Oceano	George	London Dec. 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15th.

Ethelwolf	Boyce	Hull

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday

S. S Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Kobe etc.
S. S Caithness	Ridland	Mostyn Deep

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kasara	for	Persian Gulf

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The N. Y. K. Company's steamer Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will sail to-day for Japan with a general cargo.

S. S. Melford Hall:—The City Line steamer Melford Hall, 3,505 tons, Captain T. O. Seaborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool which port she left on Dec. 17 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,571 tons, Captain J. G. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool which port she left on Dec. 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Oceano:—The steamer Oceano, 3,050 tons, Captain F. George, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she left on Dec. 9 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caithness:—The steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain Ridland, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. India:—The P. and O. Company's steamer India, with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Friday, January 15th, 1915

Caithness	Ridland	J. Findlay & Co
Islamil	Watson	T. M. & Co
Queen Amelia	McKay	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Ooherji	H. S. Shoostry
Sumatra 2057	Brews	T. Morrison & Co
Tycho	Hull Dock, 30 Leighton	J. Finlay & Co
Yasukum Maru	Kamada, Singapore Dec, 30	S. Tayobji

VICTORIA DOCK.

Aldersgate	Lewis	M. M. & Co
Borderer	Black	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Lahore	McGee	K. N. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lovedano	Gacopelia	Venice S. N. Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha.
Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Malta	Cockburn	P. & O. Co
Kandahar	Keasley	K. N. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Courtland	Hoosein	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Saraswati	Nola	
Netravati	Abubaker	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Banca	King	P. & O. Co
Begonia	Howse	W. & A. G. & Co
Budria	Evans	T. M. & Co
Bahrein	Bennett	Arab Steamers
Blake	Hill	A. Yule & Co
Clearway	Picktorn	M. M. & Co
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Celtic King	Humphreys	P. & O
Devana	Hicker	P. & O. Co
Flor de Mar	Hassam	Purshotam
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Navarino	Storey	W. & A. G. & Co
Pahlavan	Knipple	M. M. & Co
Rohamani	Cusack	M. M. & Co
Salsette	V ne	P. & O. Co
Sardinia	Zeffry	P. & O. Co
Sikh	Hill & Co.	T. M. & Co
Sofala	Aitcn	M. M. & Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	E. S. C. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 1,460 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 700 bales, cotton, 500 bales, cotton waste, S. Byramjee; 100 bales, cotton, waste, N. Motee; 110 bales, hemp, C. Peraj & Co.; 35 bales, wool, J. Karra; 300 cwts., khursuni, R. Purshotam; 1,125 bales, groundnut oil cake, the New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 387 cwts., cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 150 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 5 pots, rosa oil, Volkart Bros., 156 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 120 bales, hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 40 cwts., mica, Towner Jones & Co.; 37 cwts., fishmaws, E. Moledina; 146 cwts., turmeric balls, 112 cwts., nux vomica, 60 cwts., almond seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 217 cwts., Sandalwood chips, 110 cwts., sandalwood billets, 22 cwts., sandalwood roots, Sorabji Nowrojee & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia (s) 1 bundle, woollen carpet, Allen Bros.; 210 cwts., gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 202 cwts., gum arabic kadaza, 62 cwts., gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s) 1,000 cwts, linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR MOJI.

Takata Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Takata Maru (s) 400 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takata Maru (s) 300 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales, cotton, T. Nishimatsa & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takata Maru (s) 600 bales, cotton, M. B Kaisha; 100 bales, cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 250 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 2,000 bales, cotton, H. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Takata Maru (s) 500 bales, cotton, C Ebrahim & Co.; 1,400 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales, cotton, D. D. Curranee & Co.; 2,800 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,500 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales, cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 200 bales, cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 350 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales, cotton, the New Mofussil Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takata Maru (s) 300 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takata Maru (s) 1,000 bales, cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 700 bales, cotton twist, Tata Sons & Co.; 1,000 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 675 bales, cotton twist, W. H. Brady & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 50 bales, cotton twist, I. David; 1,000 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 274 bales, cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 1,000 bales, cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 250 bales, cotton twist, M. Mmersey & Co.; 50 bales, cotton twist, I. David; 20 cwts., gum dibanum, B. & A. Gandhy & Co.; 472 cwts., gum dibanum, E. Mohomed; 420 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales, cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales, cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Banca from Moji, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co., 1,424 bags, rice, 1,225 bags, betelnuts, 111 bags, nutmegs, 7 bags, pepper, 1 case, mace, 104 bags, coffee, 20 cases, k. p. oil, 25 bags, 9 packages, gambier, 133 bags, damar batu, 301 packages, gum benjamine, 975 bundles, rattans, 10 cases, pines, 20 cases, tea, 7,400 tons, coal.

S. S. Loredano from Venice, Agents, Venice S. N. Co., 216 cases, 2 bales, cotton goods, 60 cases, cotton yarn, 2 drums, 244 cases, 10 packages, 1 cask, aniline dyes, 60 cases, gold stone, 76 cases, beads, 1 case, silk and cotton goods, 42 cases, 5 bales, spun waste silk, 3,230 kegs, cement, 259 cases, tiles, 30 cases, soap, 25 cases Cognac, 9 cases, beer, 3 bales, hemp cloth, 6 bales, paper, 60 kegs, earth colour, 85 bags, 40 packages, gum, 24 bundles, hides, 14 bundles, skins, 10 bags, mother of pearl shells, 15 cases, colour powder, 1,188 bags, sulphur, 4,900 bags, almonds, 416 lumps, alabaster.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co., 3 parcels, assays, 7 boxes, bar gold 474 bars, silver, 1 box, gold coins, 1 box, pearls, 1 case, cigarettes, 2 boxes, specie, 14 cases, aniline colours.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The weather has been dry everywhere except on the southeast Madras coast. Madras reports eight inches but all other falls have been small.

Forecast:—Dry weather except in southeast Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear.—Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and generally in defect elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Central India West and clear in Kathiawar. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West, south Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar coast but in defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general on the Coromandel coast Madras reports a very heavy fall of 8.38". Conditions appear to be unsettled in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Madras coast and a few showers in the adjacent districts inland.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 15th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	64.4	51.0	93	..	..	..
Jask	76.2	60.1	69	..	0.40	—1.64
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	75.6	63.9	58	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	45.9	69	..	0.30	—0.1
Rawalpindi	64.0	32.3	86	..	4.04	1.95
Lahore	69.4	38.0	85	..	1.07	0.18
Hissar	70.2	34.0	74	..	0.02	..
Ambala	69.1	37.1	87	..	0.49	—1.37
Delhi	70.0	46.0	69	..	0.33	—0.58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.5	44.8	64	..	0.03	—0.61
Mainpuri	73.8	42.4	70	..	0.10	—0.86
Jhansi	74.6	..	57	..	0	—0.65
Cawnpore	72.6	43.1	89	..	0.06	—0.85
Allahabad	73.9	42.5	61	..	0	—0.99
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	75.1	40.4	92	..	0.52	0.26
Karachi	77.4	54.8	42	..	0.55	0.16
Ajmer	70.4	46.8	54	..	0.49	—0.09
Jaipore	75.2	49.4	40	..	0.12	—0.43
Kotah	77.6	50.6	49	..	0.28	—0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.4	46.0	51	..	0.16	0.00
Dwarka	79.1	57.1	58	..	0.09	0.01
Veraval	88.8	65.1	33	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	81.6	47.8	35	..	0.21	—0.08
Bhavnagar Para	85.6	59.6	43	..	0	—0.32
Surat	86.1	61.4	50	..	0.70	0.51
Ahmedabad	87.4	58.6	39	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	82.8	46.4	47	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch	78.4	53.0	40	..	0.45	0.06
Indore	82.6	54.1	40	..	0 85	0.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.5	47.1	64	..	0	—1.17
Saugor	77.2	51.0	39	..	0	—1.35
Hoshangabad	81.5	55.0	41	..	1.24	0.24
Khandwa	86.5	56	47	..	0.46	—0.41
Akola	88.0	54.7	32	..	0.59	—0.80
Amraoti	85.7	57.6	40	..	0.30	—1.02
Nagpur	88.6	59.7	52	..	2.44	1.02
Chanda	86.6	59.4	68	..	0.38	—0.85
Raipur	82.2	59.9	64	..	0.08	—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	68.3	53	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri	92.5	72.3	52	..	0.42	—0.19
Mormugao	85.3	70.3	70	..	1.43	0.27
Karwar	87.9	65.2	77	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	56.2	42	..	1.78	1.04
Ahmednagar	84.6	53.5	43	..	1.66	0.66
Poona	85.6	57.3	60	..	0.55	—0.50
Sholapur	84.8	62.0	41	..	3.36	1.93
Bijapur	83.8	62.1	51	..	2.79	1.60
Belgaum	83.2	57.0	51	..	3.77	1.98
Aurangabad	84.4	61.2	36	..	1.18	0.22
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.9	61.2	64	..	0.70	—0.07
Hyderabad	83.7	60.2	49	..	0.18	—0.97
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.6	72.4	75	..	8.41	0.07
Calicat	88.0	72.6	66	..	6.86	0.75
Cochin	89.2	74.2	78	..	11.98	3.69
Colombo	87.2	75.2	93	0.01	16.28	—2.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.1	66.7	78	0.12	0.78	—5.35
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	85.2	72.4	94	8.38	29.30	3.78
Bangalore	83.8	65.9	80	..	1.58	—1.90
Coimbatore	89.9	67.8	73	..	2.86	—1.83
Trichinopoly	89.3	73.1	89	..	4.79	—3.15
Negapatam	82.0	70.1	86	0.12	16.24	—9.5

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on still.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in
F	15	m 10 52	26 9	15	m 5 15	19 0
		11 52a	30 3		4 53a	14 9
S.	16	m 11 42	27 2	16	m 5 59	18 2
					5 37a	14 11
Su.	17	m 0 29	30 4	17	m 6 39	17 7
		0 29a	27 4		6 17a	15 5
M.	18	m 1 4 30	27 1	18	m 7 16	17 4
		1 13a	27 2		6 54a	16 3
Tu.	19	m 1 37	29 5	19	m 7 52	17 3
		1 55a	26 9		7 29a	17 4
W.	20	m 2 9	28 1	20	m 8 27	17 6
		2 36a	26 1		8 3a	18 6
Th.	21	m 2 37	27 8	21	m 9 2	17 10
		3 17a	25 4		8 37a	19 3

Following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 15 (Friday	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m
„ 16 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
„ 17 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m
„ 18 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m
„ 19 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m
„ 20 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m
„ 21 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-3 a.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st. 10h. 11-3 a.m.; Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40-9 am..

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The American cotton markets remain steady, and in the face of Southern sellers giving no real indications of weakening, there appears to be no immediate prospect of prices giving way.

The "Statist" thinks that the prospect for the immediate is that prices will probably continue to remain round about their present level. The United States Washington agricultural crop estimate was issued late on the 10th December, and the figure it gave for the coming crop was fully as large as expected. Exclusive of linters it estimated the crop as 15,966,000 bales, against 13,677,000 last year, and 13,820,000 in 1912-13. This is taken to point to a crop well over 16,000,000 bales, and it encouraged a little short selling under which the market declined to a point or so over 4d. Southern holders refused to follow the decline, and withdrew their offerings of actual cotton from the market; near 4d. there was a steady absorption of contracts, chiefly for Continental interests, and spinners also "called" cotton. In consequence, the demand to buy was in excess of the offerings, and prices hardened until the decline was recovered.

The main factor in determining the course of prices continues to be the attitude of the spot holder in the States. All over the South heavy stocks of cotton are held, and a potential surplus exists far beyond this season's consuming capacity of the world's markets. As long as this surplus is held off the market, bearing in mind that 4d. in Liverpool is a price unremunerative to the producer in America, prices are not likely to break, but if Liverpool should be called upon to carry any large proportion of the crop current rates may not be sustained. Freights between America and Liverpool are at the moment abnormally high and are an obstacle in the way of business between the States and this market until it is determined whether this additional cost is to be borne by the American planter or the Liverpool importer. Offers of cotton from the South are very dear, and consequently the market has little weight of hedge selling to bear, but it is possible that at any advance cotton in America would be offered more freely.

The Bureau estimate corroborates large crop ideas, but it may be that the size of the crop is a little exaggerated. The weather in the States has not attracted the attention it usually receives owing to people's minds being occupied with more momentous matters, but recently very cold weather has been experienced, and cables report considerable damage. At this period of the season it is, perhaps, a little late to talk about losses from frost, but still in previous years the excess of a very large crop over a large crop has been due to an open winter, and sometimes to picking going on in January.

BOMBAY MARKET.

The market opened at yesterday's closing rates, but in the afternoon there was a distinctly steadier tone under the influence of some enquiry, and rates advanced fully Rs. 2.

A fair business was done in settlements and purchases of ready delivery orders, while there was a demand for March delivery contracts with few sellers.

The tone of the market was steady, we quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March) Rs. 187.
Fully Good Bengals (January) Rs. 129.
Fine M. G. Bengals (January) Rs. 133.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March) Rs. 134.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (January) Rs. 155.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (March) Rs. 153.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sale of East Indian	1,550
„ „ Imports	30,500

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Steady

Mid. Americans		4·81
Egyptian F.G.F.		6·30
New York Official noon call	March	8·14
	May	8·33
New Orleans 10 a.m. May,		8·01

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May-June.	4.67	4.62
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4 72	4.68
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.82	4.78 (4.78)
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.86	4.83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14th.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	30,509

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.67	4.62
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.72	4.68
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.82	4.78
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.86	4.82

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'16
13th Jan. Close	4.66½	4.71½	4.81½	4.86½
14th Jan. Open	4.63	4.69	4.78	4.84
14th Jan. Close	4.62½	4.67½	4.78	4.83
	—4	—4	—3½	—3½

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July	Nov.
13th Jan. Close	6 47	6.64	6.91
14th Jan. Open	6.45	6.61	6.89
14th Jan. Close	6.46	6 62	6.91
	—1	—1	

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct
12th Jan. Close	8.22	8.43	8.83
13th Jan. Close	8.14	8.34	8.74
14th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.14	8.33	8.73

NEW ORLEANS

	Mch.	May.
12th Jan. Close	7.90	8.13
13th Jan Close	7.82	8.05
14th Jan. 11 a.m.	..	..

Spot .. New York 8.05 (last price 8.0 (5)
„ .. New Orl. 7¾ („ „ 7¾

(Continued on page 6.)

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) Hornby Road
BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

*Has 25

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	60,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Futures at New York March	8.11 (8.11)
Previous closing price	8.14
Futures at New York May	8.31 (8.31)
Previous closing price	8.34
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Previous price	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7 3/4
Previous price	7 3/4
Futures at New Orleans March	7.77
Previous price	7.82
Future at New Orleans May	8.00 (8.00)
Previous price	8.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.83 3/5
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅛

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 14th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.18
F.G. „ „	3.30
Fine „ „	3.42
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	3.94
Good Oomra M. G.	3.94
F.G. „ „	4.06
Fine „ „	4.18
Good M.G. Oomra	3.94
Fine M.G. Oomra	4.18
Good Broach	4.15
F.G. „	4.30
Fine „	4.45

ARRIVALS.

13th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,722
Central India	51
Barsi & Nagpur	601
Berar	3,406
Central Provinces	1,576
Dhollera	....
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	....
Westerns	....
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,631
Sind	....
Total	10,987
Total for week	79,735
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914	3,78,330
„ same time last season	10,84,429

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	The week	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	10,987 Cwts.	79,735 Cwts.	138,704 Cwts.	193,048 Cwts.
Wheat	4,558	49,591	141,871	51,447
Linseed	94	4,131	7,211	49,879
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	1,670	6,566	12,985	1,982
Gingellyseed	1,479	19,746	43,882	194,146
Poppyseed	..	18	18	1,848
Groundnut	1,738	1,368	48,291	152,644
Castorseed	1,834	15,780	38,724	79,284
Rice	29,793	188,57	217,774	56,114
Myrabollams	2,859	17,759	32,583	30,61
Cottonseed	12,912	83,139	230,992	4,62,304
Mowraseed	405	1,933	4,074	4,576
Gram	201	5,848	14,600	17,827
Jowari	2,998	25,460	48,199	61,770
Barley	..	917	1,206	941
Maize	..	296	549	26

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅞
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England	£ 485,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	2 13-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1⅜
„ 7 day market loans	1⅝

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 14th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	69,361,000	Inc.	513,000*
Public Deposits	44,833,000	„	21,024,000
Other do.	116,055,000	Dec.	17,294,000
Govt Securities	18,068,000	Inc.	3,258,000
Other Securities	108,221,000	Dec.	701,000
Notes & Coin	52,636,000	Inc.	1,214,000

The Bank Reserve is 33 % of the Liabilities,

* 513,000

BY MAIL.

"On the 23rd December, The Bank of England stated "£1,000,000 has been set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency notes Redemption Account."

Bombay, 15th January 1915.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quieter with rates unchanged.

Banks Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 8 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 8 7/8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7/8d. February.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
Credits 4 m-s' ready ..... 1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. ready ..... 173½d.
30 d-s. Hongkong ..... 132½d.
30 d-s. Shanghai ..... 168d.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 146½d.

Bar silver in London declined 1-16d. to 22 7/8d. for ready delivery. The tone of the market is quiet.

BULLION.

In the local market silver is quoted at 69-0 for cash delivery.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Bar Gold	24-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and a slight advance was reported in certain mill shares.

Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained a firm tone.

In mill shares Colaba improved to Rs. 1,330, Madhavji to Rs. 1,055 and David to Rs. 522 1/2.

Standard stood unchanged at Rs. 880, Kohinoors at Rs. 675, and Ahmedabad advance at Rs. 730.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 250, Currimbhai at Rs. 180 and Crescent at Rs. 90.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood stationery at Rs. 92 1/2 and referred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 189 to Rs. 192.

Katin ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 98, preference at Rs. 102 and Deferred between the prices ranging from Rs. 122 to Rs. 130.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 216 and preference at Rs. 173.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 57 and Eastern Bank (old issue) at Rs. 65.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 912 1/2.

In Railway shares Central Provinces improved to Rs. 116 and Sialkot to Rs. 26. Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs 561 1/2. Gujarats at Rs. 101 and Mandra Bhon at Rs. 23.

A big lot of Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 16.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,155 and preference at Rs. 1,150.

Indian Cotton Press shares declined to Rs. 127 1/2.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A few transactions in 3 1/2 per cent. G. P. Notes were reported at Rs. 93/10.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 3/4 and Improvement Trust at Rs. 98 1/4.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS.

According to Home advices the market during the past week has been rather steadier, and the recent improvement in the conditions is being maintained. Further buying, in some instances of a substantial character, has transpired in shirtings for India, and the turnover has also broadened in light fabrics, such as dhooties. Some manufacturers have met with more success in securing fresh business than for a long time back. Comparatively little has been done for China and the several smaller markets. A few more looms are being got to work in certain weaving districts. Useful orders have again been placed in home-trade fabrics. A little more activity has shown itself in American yarns, for home use, but coarse counts continue much stronger than fine numbers. Fair sales have been arranged from day to day in export descriptions for India and the Continent. Bolton spinnings have not been quite so dull, most of the operations being in the medium numbers.

MISCELLANOUS MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May. Paid	56/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June Paid	55/9
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	60

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan. paid	56/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	53/
Linseed Calcutta	51/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. paid	47/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£ 6/3/9

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£59[illegible]
Copper Braziers	£75 1/2
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£14-0-0

SUGAR.

Months of Shipments Hull	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta C.I.F. Excluding duty on landing charges	13/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/7½

CIGARETTES DE LUXE.

ABDULLAS.

(New Bond Street, LONDON.)

As supplied to the Principal Clubs and Messes in India since the last 20 years.

Price List on receipt of a Post Card. Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Bombay Agents: **D. MERWAN & Co.,** 42, Medows Street, Fort

***Sole Agents in India.*—Messrs. GRINDLY & Co.**

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES

AT THE

FRAMJI CAWASJI HALL

DHOBI TALAO

Two Minutes from the Gaiety.

TO-NIGHT AT 10 O'CLOCK ONLY ***TO-NIGHT***

The Funniest Burlesque Ever Seen in Bombay.

THE KAISER'S DREAM.

INTRODUCING

BRITANNIA .....Miss Nora Mora
FRANCE.....Miss Belle Spsrkes
BELGIUM .....Miss Gebest
RUSSIA .....Mr. Chandler
JAPAN .....Little Mona

AND

THE CENSOR .....Mr. Sobra

PART I

The Gathering of the Nations.
Screamingly Funny Parodies.
National Marches.
Country Dancers.
THE FLAG OF ALL NATIONS.
Sung by Mr. Chandler.
Topical Skits,
and
THE SONG OF BOMBAY.
(Censor permitting).
IT'S A YELL ALL THE WAY.

PART II

OUR
USUAL VARIETY SHOW
Grand Finale Britannia.
And Her Allies Supporting.
"THE FLAG THAT HAS NEVER COME DOWN."
Sung by Miss Belle Sparkes & Company

THE
BIGGEST GALA NIGHT.
EVER SEEN IN OUR OLD CITY
POPULAR PRICES.
FOLLOW THE CROWD AND YELL AT
THE KAISER'S DREAM

Seats Can be Booked at The Gaiety,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 6th Extra Meeting, 1st race starts at 3 p.m.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and Distribution of Prizes, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 5 p.m.
Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club, Annual Gathering, Wilson College Hall, Chawpatty, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 17.

New Hall Sermon: "The Eleventh Hour" (Judgment Series No. 2) Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 18:

Bombay Corporation adjourned January meeting 3 p.m., (B.T.); Adjourned December meeting 3-30 p.m., (B.T.).

WEDNESDAY. JAN. 20.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KING.—At St. George's Hospital, on 15th January, 1915, Edward Maxwell King, Excise Inspector, Surat. Funeral will leave above hospital at 8 o'clock and arrive at Sewree for interment at 9 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Scuadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

January, 16.

1.—Musketry. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 3-7 p.m. Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.
2.—Recruits. All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
3.—Parades for the week ending January 23rd:—
Santa Cruz.—"C" and "D" Troops Tuesday the 19th at 7 a.m. at the Camp Riding School. Dress.-Drill Order, Khaki.
Fort.—"A" and "B" Troops Wednesday the 20th at 7-15 a.m. at the Fort Riding School. Dress.-Drill Order, Khaki.
All members must attend these parades unless granted leave of absence by their Troop Leaders.

A. E. Baird, Lieut., Ag. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. B. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 16.

25. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending January 23rd:—
"A" Coy.—Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"B" Coy.—Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Co. Drill at Head-Quarters.
Friday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at Head-Quarters.
"C" Coy.—Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"D" Coy.—Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Tel. Qrs.
"E" Coy.—Wednesday at 6 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's statue .Dress Drill order uniform with helmets.
"G" Coy.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits and Special Reserve. Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve parade Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Buglers.—Buglers as detailed will parade daily at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. for Bugle practice.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

March—"The Territorial" .....Blankenburg.
Overture "Morning Noon and Night".....Suppe.
Parisian Sketches No. (1) Intermezzo—"Demoiselle chic."
No. (2) Valse Caprice "Bal Masque" .....Fletcher.
Selection "The Girl in the Taxi"...Gilbert.
Valse "Destiny" .....Baynes.
Serenade—"O Sole Mio" .....Di Capua.
Two Step—"Get out and get under" Abrahams.
Selection—"Hullo, Ragtime!" .....Hirsch.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The following is a list of the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer Salsette on Thursday evening:—

Private Westgate; Private Charlton; Mooljee Narayan; Monro, Mrs E; Gerrard, Miss E; Hurst, Mr H M; Hurst, Miss A; Low, Mr. J B; Burgoyne, Mr G O; Simpson, Mr J W; Woodhouse, Mr E A; Morgan, Mr H R; Morgan, Miss G; Morgan, Mr J L; Morgan, Mrs; Morgan, Miss F E; Collins, Mr G F S; Iman, Mr S H; Chaubal Mr B M; Jung, Mr W H; Jung, Mrs; Rahim, Mr Justice A; Taunton, Mr W J; Taunton, Mrs; Said, Mr S M; Collard, Mr S; Mellor, Mr J E P; Mellor, Mrs; Allan, Mr J D; Brown, Miss W; Morrison, Mr J; Perdersen, Mr Ivan; Doughty, Mr S.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of donations amounting to Rs. 709-4-1 for the year 1914 towards the general fund of the Society and Rs. 378 in response to the Christmas appeal. Among the contributories to the general fund was H. E. Lord Willingdon who subscribed Rs. 25.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.

Succaram Raghoo, aged 30 years, a cooly in the employ of Callender's Cable and Construction Company, was engaged on cable repairs at Frere Road on Thursday, and was removing a pot of melted tar from a fire on the road side, when his "dhotar" caught fire, and he was extensively burnt about the body. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

FIRST AID CLASS AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Hindoo B Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade a weekly 'First Aid" Class will be opened at the English School, Dadar, on and from Sunday next between 3 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) Under instructions from the Divisional Surgeon, Dr. S. N. Navalkar the classes will be conducted by Dr. Manmohan B. Sanjit, L. M. & S.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, to-morrow at 9 a.m., (S. T.) when the Rev. Dr. Scott M.A.D.D., will deliver his first lecture on "Shakespear's Macbeth." The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood at the same time when Mr. K. J. Dubash B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, will commence expounding "Kelen H. Watson's Selections from Charlotte M. Yonge's Golden Deeds."

CORONER OF BOMBAY.

The appointment of Mr. H. P. T. Lattey as Deputy Coroner made by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, terminated on the sudden death of the latter. Mr. Lattey, therefore before holding the inquest on the body of Mr. Chalk on Thursday, saw the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, and was instructed to act as Coroner as a temporary measure.

TABLEAUX TO BE REPEATED.

The Tableaux Vivants which were so successful at the Excelsior Theatre last Monday night are to be repeated next Friday, by special request of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. The programme will be varied and strengthened by two additional tableaux, "Drake is going West" and an Indian tableau, and will wind up with a final scena "Bivouac at the Front."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

On Thursday two attacks of plague were reported in Bombay, but no deaths. Both the attacks occurred in Worli. There was also one attack of small-pox while no cases of cholera were registered during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 56, as compared with 118 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 76 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers during the day was 1,920, none of which was found to be plague-stricken.

COLLISION BETWEEN MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE.

Motor car No. 2417 belonging to Dr. H. M. Masina, was being driven down Mount Pleasant Road at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday, and as it reached the gateway of Mr. Eldridge's bungalow, Mr. Eldridge came out of his gate on his motor cycle and a collision occurred between the two vehicles. The front of the cycle was smashed and Mr. Eldridge received a cut below the left knee cap. The car was slightly damaged. Mr. Eldridge attached no blame to the driver of the car.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a programme of open air sports for the children of mill hands was arranged on Thursday in Chikalwadi in Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji's Chawls. The sports were supervised by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Head Master of the Bombay New English School and prizes were distributed to the winners by Sheth Tukaram Javji, Proprietor of the Nirnaya Sagar Press. Dr. Karande, Rao Saheb Manaji Mr. Koregaokar. Mr. Bole and many others witnessed the sports.

MADRAS RACES.

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

The Governor's Cup to-day was won by Hajee Oosman Sait's Ambrey, the Yuvaraj of Mysore's Little Speed being second.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th January 1915 was 30.195 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 48 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 1 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.978 Inches
Temperature of Air	77.3degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4 "
Dew Point	67.2 "
Reative humidity of Air.....	0.715 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 "
Minimum do. do.	71.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...ESE,NE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	114 Miles.

PRACTICAL PRESCRIPTION AGAINST STOMACH ACIDITY.

BY A SPECIALIST.

"Nine-tenths of all cases of stomach trouble nowadays," says a leading specialist, "are caused by too much acid. In the beginning the stomach itself is not diseased, but if this acid condition is allowed to continue, the acid is very likely to eat into the stomach walls and produce stomach ulcer or cancer, either of which may render a radical surgical operation necessary, even to prolong life. Therefore an 'acid stomach' is really a dangerous condition and should be treated seriously. It is utterly useless to take pepsin and ordinary stomach tablets. The excess acid must be neutralised by the administration of an efficient antacid. For this purpose physicians nearly always recommend taking half a teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia in a little water after each meal. Larger quantities may be used if necessary, as it is absolutely harmless. But be sure to get the *bisurated* magnesia, as other forms of magnesia have not the same action in the stomach as the *bisurated* and frequently do more harm than good."

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

SECOND ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Dyer charged Ahmed Mahomed with cheating by personating Ismail Abdul Rehman, and forging his signature on the voting paper at the last Municipal bye-election for the Byculla Ward, and Suleman Somji with abetment. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, apppeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Rangneker, barrister, and Mr. Gadkari defended the first and Mr. Velinker and Mr. Azad, barristers, defended the second accused.

Mr. Crawford addressing the Court, asked the Magistrate to frame charges of cheating and forgery by personation against the first, and of abetment against the second accused.

The first accused said he would make his statement later on.

The second accused submitted the whole case had been got up against him. He saw the first accused for the first time in his life on the day in question at the polling booth.

The Magistrate without calling uppon Mr. Velinker to answer Mr. Crawford's arguments as regarded the second accused, said it would not be proper to put the second accused to additional trouble and expense. On the evidence before him, even assuming all that evidence was true, this accused must be discharged, as there was absolutely no evidence to show that he abetted the first accused in the commission of any offence, even though it might be assumed for the sake of argument that the first accused committed one. There was no evidence to show that the second accused knew that the first was not a real voter whose name the latter signed. On the contrary, the second accused said he had never seen the first accused before that incident. The Magistrate discharged the second, accused.

The further hearing of the charge against the first accused was adjourned.

THEFT BY SERVANT GIRL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Rane charged Cecilia Anandarao, an Indian Christian servant girl, with the theft of gold ornaments, and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 120, belonging to Mrs. J. D. Jenkin of Pheroz Building, Apollo Bunder. Th ecomplainant missed Rs. 30 in currency notes from a cupboard in her room on the 11th instant and searched the accused's box. No money was found in it. It, however, contained some ornaments and trinkets belonging to the complainant. The latter then made a thorough search of her cupboard, when she found a gold ring, a pair of earrings and some other articles missing. The accused was thereupon handed over to the police. She pleaded guilty, and as she was only 13 years old, was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment.

OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Mary Magdalene, aged 25 years, employed as an ayah in the service of Mrs. M. Vieyara, residing in Nesbit Lane. On Thursday, the deceased was seen writhing in pain in her mistress' kitchen and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained she was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. She died the same evening. She had purchased opium worth four annas from an opium vendor's shop on Wednesday, telling him it was required for medicinal purposes. A verdict of suicide while the deceased was temporarily insane, was recorded.

NAVAL APPEAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Before leaving Bombay, I want to write a few words of thanks to those, and especially to H. E. Lady Willingdon, who have so generously helped me with their money, work and time to make my appeal of real use to our brave aviators and sailors in this time of stress, not only at home but also in this station.

As I am now temporarily leaving Bombay, I have formed a Committee of Workers, with Lady Scott and Mrs. Lumsden as Vice-Presidents, so that interest in our Navy may not flag and that the work may be kept going during my absence.

There are small Committees also working for me in other centres.

Anyone desirous of helping or requiring information has only to call at Admirals' House between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when they will find one or other of the Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Cassie of Cursetjee, only too willing to receive gifts or to give out material to be made up.

I am very grateful to the friends who in response to my appeal for New Year's cakes sent me such beautiful ones and enabled me to pack off three cases to H. M. S. Chatham and the ships on the East Coast of Africa. I fear my notice, however, was too short for I only received 28 instead of 120 cakes. I am hoping to send another consignment for Easter and by then I trust ladies will be less busy and that I shall be able to dispatch a supply for every ship up the Gulf and on East Africa.

Kit bags are wanted for the aviators at the front, and I should like to be able to send at least 50 a month, for even as the weather becomes milder they have the cold always with them.—Yours, etc.,

BLANCHE M. PEIRSE, (President).

Jan. 7, 1915.

GIFTS MUCH NEEDED:

Books and Magazines, Mufflers, Balaclava Helmets, Soap, Plain Chocolate, Cardigans, Vests, Pants, Socks, Cholera Belts, Toothbrushes, Shaving Paper.

GIFTS RECEIVED:

Anon 4 Mufflers, 2 Housewifes, 1 pair Bedsocks; Mrs. Forbes Smith, 1 Muffler; Mrs. Kharaghat, 3 Mufflers and 6 pairs Mittens; Miss Abraham, 7 pairs Kneecaps and 2 gross Pencils; Mrs. Tennant, 1 pair Wristlets; Mrs. Lomas, 4 Mufflers and 10 pairs Mittens; Mrs. W H. Brady, 1 Muffler and 1 pair socks; Mrs. Emmanuel, 10 pairs Kneecaps, 14 Books and Magazines; Misses Skeaf 1 Housewife, 1 Muffler, 1 air Bedsocks an pack of Cards.

Cakes have been gratefully received from the following:—Mrs. Weldon, A. Friend, Anon, Mrs. Forbes Smith, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. A. H. Baker, Captain Osborne, Anon Mrs. Sells, Mrs. Treviss Smith, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. H. Holmes and Mrs. Byrne.

Tin-lined cases have been gratefully received from:—Messrs. J. E. Mody; Messrs. Madhavdas Rugnathdas, and Messrs. Cursetjee Bhesania.

All parcels should be marked: Naval Appeal, and addressed to Lady Peirse, Admirals' House, Bombay.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF BOMBAY FUND

We are asked to publish the following urgent special appeal:—

Books and Magazines are greatly needed for the Britsh Troops in the Persian Gulf. Any quantity will be gratefully received at the Central Office.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE PALLADIUM.

The management of the Palladium are sparing no pains to make this one of the leading play-houses of the city, and negotiations are now proceeding with such London stars as Marriott Edgar, Winifred Hare, Ella Shields, whom it is hoped to present to Bombay audiences in the near future.

To-night there will be a change of programme. Wong Toy Sun, the juggler, is staying on for another week. He is a very clever artiste, and produces the most up-to-date illusions in a smart and workmanlike manner. His assistant, Mdlle. Elise, is a pretty and charming young lady. Mr. Jas. J. Morris, the Irish comedian, gives a pleasing turn, and his dancing is well worth seeing. The dancing dog "Tango," assists.

The latest batch of war films arrived by the mail. They include the Kinets war map, which enables a very clear idea of the operations to be formed. The new Gaumont Graphic shows the Indian troops round Ypres.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

"Lucille Love" has been showing in instalments for five weeks, to crowded houses at the Olympia Cinema, and the end of the film has now been reached. To-night commences a three part war drama called "Saving the Colours," in which the war scenes are carried out in a way which conveys most realistic pictures of the horrors of war. Two comics, the latest War Topicals, and a two-part drama complete the programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"The God of Girzah," an Oriental drama of mystery and adventure, forms the main attraction of this week's new programme at the above picture palace. The story deals with the mysterious murder of an Army officer, who has secretly purloined a sacred image from the temple of the Girzahs, a mountain tribe in Northern India. In order to avenge the theft, the Girzahs pursue him to America, where he takes refuge; and one of them murders him. The story is full of exciting and sensational incidents, and end in a very thrilling denouement. The Animated War News this week furnishes a veritable budget of information.

THE REHATSEK FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The well-known professor and antiquarian Professor Edward Rehatsek has left with me Rs. 38,000 worth of Government Promissory Notes, the interest of which is to be spent annually for the benefit of Primary Education. Last year I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 among the following institutions:—

Miss Millard's School for the Blind, Rs. 60; Rokde Free School, Rs. 75; Nargol Primary School (through Mr. Rustomji P. Jehangir), Rs. 400; Weeleyan Mission School (thorough the Rev. M. Rathor), Rs. 60; Indo-British Institution, Rs. 100; Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, Rs. 200; East Indian Association (through Mr. J. L. Britto), Rs. 75; Parsi Girls' School Association (through Mr. R. P. Masani), Rs. 100; Students Literary and Scientific Society's School (through Mr. D. A. Khare) Rs. 100; Prabhu Seminary (through Mr. R. V. Desai), Rs. 55; total, Rs. 1,225.

My thanks are due to the several gentlemen for their kind help and advice in the distribution of this sum.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. CHANDLIK,
Executor, Rehatsek Estate.

Hermitage, Pedder Road,
Bombay, 9th January.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain H. A. H. Robson, I.M.S., are placed under the Punjab Government.

Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, C.S., reverts to the Central Provinces.

Captain Wright, 98th Infantry, and Lieut. Naine, 61st Pioneers, are employed in the Burma Military Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Burdon, C.S., is confirmed as Under-Secretary.

Mr. W. D. Woollam is posted as Assistant Controller of Currency.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. B. R. Wood and A. F. Dickson are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests and posted to the United Provinces and Burma respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Orr officiates as Chief Engineer, the Punjab, vice Colonel Mallagan on leave.

Lieut.-Col. Lotbiniere, R.E., Chief Engineer, Bengal, reverts to military duty.

It is notified that the Government of India have no further need of Mr. Ahindra Chandra Maharaja, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. P. Barton officiates as Resident and Judicial Commissioner, Frontier Province.

Captain C. G. Crostwaite is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. T. D. Oliver, Superintendent of Telegraphs, retires from service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

2nd-Lieutenant C. H. G. Weathrall becomes Captain, Infantry Branch, Army Reserve.

The following appointments are made to Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be 2nd-Lieutenants:—C. M. Buck (Cavalry Branch) and R. C. Stables, A. G. Dickson and C. A. Lesmond (Infantry Branch).

Lieut.-Col. B. Scott is promoted to Colonel.

Captain J. H. W. Morgan retires from service.

MRS. GHANDI HONOURED.

PRESENTATION BY THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

Over a thousand ladies of all nationalities assembled at a public meeting in Madhav Baug, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, to present Mrs. Kasturbai M. Ghandi with an address of welcome. Lady Aimai P. Mehta was in the chair.

The proceedings, which were in the vernacular, opened with a song of welcome, after which the President said she deemed it a very great honour indeed to be called upon to preside over so crowded a meeting. Not only did she deem it a high honour, but she felt proud to fill the chair on a unique occasion like that. They had assembled there to welcome a lady, who by her heroic deeds had shed lustre and glory on the womanhood of their Motherland. She did not wish to weary the meeting by recounting the innumerable qualities of Mrs. Ghandi, but she did desire to say this that the name of Mrs. Ghandi would be written in letters of gold in the history of this ancient country along with that of her patriotic husband. In the great battle that Mr. Ghandi had fought, and successfully fought, in South Africa, Mrs. Ghandi took a leading part, and shared all the sufferings, trials and privations that Mr. Ghandi underwent. The whole country was aware how bravely she stood by the side of her patriotic husband in the hour of his greatest trial, and what sufferings she personally underwent. And while she was speaking of Mrs. Ghandi, she did not forget the other Indian ladies of South Africa, who had served the cause of the Motherland with the same spirit of patriotism; and in honouring Mrs. Ghandi, they were honouring those ladies also. The deeds of those ladies, who went to jail with their children for the cause of their country, and were thrown helpless and destitute on the open streets, had evoked feelings of admiration and praise, and they deserved all the honour from their countrymen and country-women. In the name of the great meeting, she welcomed Mrs. Ghandi among them.

Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and Mrs. Mohsin B. Tyebji then briefly addressed the meeting, expressing sentiments of admiration for the honoured guest of the evening on behalf of their respective communities.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai then read the address of welcome. In it were recounted the heroic deeds of Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi in South Africa, and it was stated that the acts of Mrs. Ghandi had not only reminded them of the ancient chivalrous Rajput *Satis*, but had raised the reputation of Indian womanhood in the eyes of the whole Christian world. It referred to the self-denying spirit of Mrs. Ghandi and fully endorsed the following memorable words uttered by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the great Town Hall meeting last year: "History records the deeds of many heroines, and I feel sure that Mrs. Ghandi will stand as one of the foremost heroines in the whole of the world."

Mrs. J. B. Petit then read a letter received from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. In the course of her letter, the Indian poetess said that though it might be the special privilege of the ladies of Bombay to accord Mrs. Ghandi a personal ovation, all Indian women must desire to associate themselves with them in spirit to do honour to one who, by her rare qualities of courage, devotion and self-sacrifice, had so signally justified and fulfilled the high traditions of Indian womanhood.

After recalling at great length her meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi in England Mrs. Naidu went on to say that it was the ready capacity of Mrs. Ghandi for self-abnegation that made her recognise anew that the true standard of a country's greatness lay not so much in its intellectual achievement and material prosperity as in the undying spiritual ideals of love and service and sacrifice that inspired and sustained the mothers of the race.

The address was then put in a beautiful casket of silver and gold presented to Mrs. Ghandi in the name of the "women of Bombay."

Mrs. Ghandi, on rising to reply, received a tremendous ovation. She said that they had so overwhelmed her with words of kindness and praise that words failed to adequately express her gratitude for the great honour they had done her. She assured them that she had done nothing more than her duty, and that she was not at all worthy of this great honour. All honour was due to the brave women of South Africa, some of whom had even died in jail. She once again thanked them most heartily for the very great honour done to her by the women of this great and historic city.

The proceedings were brought to a close with a cordial vote of thanks to Lady Mehta for presiding on the occasion.

MR. AND MRS. GANDHI.

ENTERTAINED BY SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The premises of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, were tastefully decorated for the entertainment that was given to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi on the evening of Thursday by the members of the Bombay Branch of the Society and by some of those who are associated with it as its helpers, supporters and co-workers. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of all sections of the community who came to honour the distinguished guests. On the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Devadhar spoke on behalf of the Society and warmly welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi, then, in the course of a brief speech said that he was proud to have seen so many men and women who helped the Servants of India Society which would soon be the sphere of his work. He had accepted Mr. Gokhale as his political leader and guide and he considered those people fortunate who had the privilege of being associated with Mr. Gokhale in their work. He would go over the country for one year and after studying things for himself, he would decide his line of work. In conclusion, he thanked all the ladies and gentlemen both on his behalf as well as on behalf of his wife for the honour they did them.

Sir Bhalchandra garlanded Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Ramabai Ranade garlanded Mrs. Gandhi. After the distribution of flowers and *attur-gulab*, the assembly partook of some light refreshments and dispersed.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Ghandi left Bombay last night for Rajkot by the Gujerat Mail. Large crowds collected at Colaba and Grant Road stations to see them off and they were vociferously cheered as the train steamed out of the stations.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Silly Comparisons.

The "Bengalee":—Indian's participation in the present great struggle has enabled us to discover ourselves and it will be a treason to the Empire to be content to hide our light under a bushel and not to ask to be allowed to make ourselves that source of strength to the Empire which recent events have shown we can very well be. Your argument is that we all are not those Sikhs and Gurkhas who have been tried and not found wanting. We ask in return are you all the same type of Britishers who are facing shot and shell at the front? Why should Messrs. Bonar Law and Balfour share the same political status as Lord Kitchner and Sir John French? Besides, give us the opportunity and if we fail to rise to the occasion then it will be time for you to turn round and twit us with our untimely and inordinate aspirations. Even the British Democracy which has hitherto had noopportunity to foresee all its possibilities is feeling life in every limb as the result of its increased activities in connection with he present war and looking forward to a brighter future.

Our Differences.

The "Commonweal"—We *must* all draw together, if India is to win self-government; we inherit the curse of division, which has been India's curse for ages. The keenness of brain, the sharp definition of differences, the splendid intellectual and moral equipment, are handicaped in public life by the absence of the savrg commonsense which has made the British nation so eminently successful in political matters. An Indian politician fights for every detail of his views with quite theological bitterness. Motives are imputed and suspicion nourished. In fact, the political atmosphere is permeated with the poisonous vapour of the theological spirit, instead of being freshened with the vivifying air of free thought, free speech, and manly recognition of the motives and virtues of opponents. It is natural that this should be so, as for centuries so much of the life of the country has flowed along theological—not religious—lines; but we must all work together to eliminate this spirit—to cleanse from it our own hearts. With that cleansing, the general atmosphere will change.

Unnecessary Nervousness.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—As regards the nervousness of the Anglo-Indian papers, which owes its genesis to a fear lest England makes good her promises to India by giving her self-government, after such a conclusive evidence of Indian loyalty, well, we can tell them that if Queen Victoria of blessed memory made the promise of self-government (i.e. equal political rights with her other subjects) even after the shedding of bad blood by the Indian Sepoy, King-Emperor George V is sure to carry out that promise now that they are inundating the fields of Belgium, of France, of Africa and Asia with the best of their blood. It is really a pity that some of the Anglo-Indian papers do not see the pressing wisdom of such action. For if India be self-governed under British protection, the door to recruiting would not be so narrow as now.

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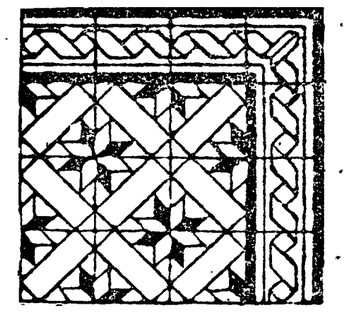

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Mr. and Mrs. Ghandi.—(Continued).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 16, 1915.

BUDGE BUDGE AND ITS LESSON.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the lamentable occurrence at Budge Budge on the occasion of the arrival of Komagata Maru, and the Government Resolution thereon, cannot be regarded as very satisfactory. It leaves matters in a somewhat inconclusive state. The Committee do not seem to have been able to arrive with certainty at their findings in many particulars, and appear to have sought compensation for this in the discussion of a great deal of speculative matter, which, so far from forming the eminently "fair and judicial pronouncement" described in the Government Resolution, would certainly not have been allowed to find its way at all into the record of any court of law. The Report, in fact, is so ineffectual, so far as the provision of any definite and satisfactory explanation of the affair is concerned, that the Government of India have very discreetly run away from it. They do not think it expedient to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ill-starred voyage to Canada of the Komagata Maru and they avoid any attempt at "a summary or review of the conclusions arrived at." This is to be regretted because the Report of the Committee, whether fair and judicial or not, is, at any rate, not an altogether clear pronouncement, and, if the Government are going to accept responsibility for its findings, they owe it to the public to enter into some sort of discussion of the matter. We are not enamoured of the practice of holding enquiries *in camera* into affairs of this sort, followed by Government Resolutions or Press Notes in which the Executive pontifically pronounce judgment in a matter which ought to be left to public criticism. But, if we are to have Government Resolutions, they should at least attempt a critical review, not only of the findings, but of the evidence on which they are based.

There is one matter in particular in which, it seems to us, the Committee have gone a great deal too far and wasted a great deal of unnecessary discussion in their Report. There is no sort of evidence of any kind to bear out the allegation that the voyage of the Kamagata Maru to Canada was engineered by Germany, and we merely make ourselves ridiculous by the amount of attention the Committee give to the matter. There are only two definite statements in this connection. One, which is well-founded, is that the steamer was chartered through the agency of a German subject, and the other, is the report which appeared in the press to the effect that the Canadian Government possessed direct proof to show that the enterprise was engineered by Germany. That statement may be dismissed as unfounded. It has never been endorsed by the Canadian Government and no evidence to that effect was placed before the Committee. It can hardly be supposed that, if any such evidence were available, it would not have been forthcoming. As to the first-named fact there are German shipping agents all over the world, and there is nothing to show that the worthy Herr Bume was out for any other purpose than that of earning his brokerage. The Committee devote considerable attention to Herr Bume, every sentence of this portion of their Report consisting of the merest speculation. "It is worthy" of note that he did this and "it is also possible" that he might have meant to do that; and "it is also noteworthy" that the ship belonged to a German company before she was bought by a Japanese shipping line,—retaining her German instincts, we suppose, like the naturalised Germans in England! And the dark fact is also revealed that the news of her departure reached London via Berlin, which is not altogether surprising, however, if she was chartered through a German broker. But the whole idea of the German Government having engineered the affair, before the war broke out, in order to embarrass the Canadian Government, appears to be a complete myth based on suppositions and speculations, and the Committee is unable to swallow it. It hardly betrays a judicial frame of mind to have listened to all this nonsense, and makes one wonder on what sort of evidence they have based the rest of their findings.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion after reading the Report, that, as we suspected from the first, this lamentable tragedy would never have occurred if the men had been handled in a reasonable and tactful matter. We are of opinion that it would have been better simply to tell them that the Government had provided special trains and would be glad to send them to their homes at the public cost. In all probability the majority of them would gladly have taken advantage of the offer, and in the case of those that did not, they might well have been allowed to go to Calcutta and discover what a small amount of sympathy there would be, at that particular juncture, for anyone who wanted to create disturbances of a seditious character. But it is clear that their suspicions were aroused from the commencement, they were not tactfully handled and, as the Report says, they were in "a state of acute discontent and irritation as a result of the voyage, by their march of eight or ten miles and by the action of some of the police sergeants towards the stragglers," to say nothing of the additional irritation caused by the prolonged and ineffective searches for firearms. Only twenty of the men were armed, and these apparently took advantage of the angry mood into which the whole body of the men had been most unnecessarily provoked. The Committee state that the officers, apart from the police, both European and Indian, treated the passengers with "the greatest courtesy and consideration" and that "in the circumstances there was no justification whatever for the violent attack of the Sikhs or for the use of fire arms." That is obvious. The use of revolvers was not justified under any circumstances, but allowance has to be made for the state of mind the men were in, the suspicions that they may have reasonably entertained and the treatment to which they had been subjected. And the Committee's Report fails to satisfy us that the situation was such as to justify, the authorities, and the military acting under their orders, in producing the holocaust that occurred

It appears to be true, that the passengers of the Komagata Maru were the objects of a good deal of revolutionary propaganda, though here again a careful perusal of the Report does not disclose that there was any conclusive evidence before the Committee on this point. The Committee are not prepared to accept as entirely trustworthy one set of allegations, and when they say they have "more credible testimony" as to others, they use a comparative term the value of which is extremely doubtful. But, taking for granted, that revolutionary literature was circulated and that "spirited speeches" of a revolutionary character were delivered by a deported priest of the Sikh temple at Vancouver,—what does it all mean? That men belonging to one the most loyal communities in India are turned into revolutionaries, or at least become profitable material for revolutionary propaganda, when they leave India and discover that the civic rights solemnly promised them by the Sovereign and guaranteed them by statute have no existence in a British self-governing dominion. People develop revolutionary tendencies when they begin to find that they are being denied their civic rights. We trust that this, the real lesson of the Komagata Maru tragedy, will not be ignored.

Notes of the Day

Von Kluck's New Move.

General von Kluck's big movement northward of Soissons, which has broken the long monotony of the situation on the Aisne, seems to have been undertaken, to save the German communications, which, as the telegrams state, were theatened by the continual advancement of the French line. Attended at first by considerable successes, which must have provided a gratifying spectacle for the Kaiser, under whose eyes the French trenches were taken, it seems now to have been definitely checked. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature is the indication that the massing of large forces at this particular point was not made feasible by the arrival of new troops but by the taking of masses of troops from the neighbouring towns of La Fere, Saint Quentin, and Laon, and that it has been counter-balanced by the piercing of the German line at Perthes. There is justification for not regarding it too seriously, seeing that the French Headquarters' Staff, whose reports are always honest, describe it as a partial German success which cannot influence the operations as a whole. But, we have no doubt, as the Kaiser is on the scene, there will be further attempts here to break through the French line, and it may be another attempt to get through to Paris, though that, in the present circumstances, seems a far-fetched notion.

Germany's Apology for Scarborough.

The most remarkable defence of the German bombardment of unfortified towns on the English coast that has appeared is that put forward by the "Cologne Gazette." It has two lines of defence for an action which the German press, as a whole, seems to realise needs some sort of *apologia*. Firstly, says the "Cologne Gazette," Germany was free from any obligation to observe international agreements regarding the conduct of the war, because Great Britain herself has broken so many rules,—there is no attempt to explain what rules or the occasions on which they were broken,—that she has no further right to appeal to them. Secondly, we are told, the provisions of the Hague Convention as to naval bombardments hold good only if all belligerents are parties to them. Therefore they do not hold good in this war because Servia, Montenegro and Turkey did not sign the Convention. This defence of the "baby-killing" expedition, at any rate, leaves Germany a free hand to ignore the whole of the Hague Convention and every other hitherto-recognised rule of warfare. "We are allies with Turkey and you are allies with Servia and Montenegro, therefore there are no rules," is in effect the German position. It is like a page out of "Alice in Wonderland."

Twelve-in. Shells for Brick Walls.

One of the most astonishing features of the Scarborough raid was the use of 12-in. shells in the bombardment. The discovery of some of these unexploded shells on the Yorkshire coast after the bombardment is clear evidence that at least one of the cruisers was of the battle type, as twelve-inch guns are not to be found on any German cruiser of an earlier date than the Derflinger. It is difficult to understand why such guns should have been used, unless it is part of the policy of "frightfulness," or, as a London contemporary suggests, on the assumption that Germany can afford to be prodigal with her ammunition. There seems to be no sort of reason in the use of 12-in. armour-capped shells, intended for attack against the heaviest armour, against undefended walls of brick and stone. The same journal suggests that the notion was that the Germans had to delude even themselves that they were fighting against places of great strength, formidably armed!

Inoculation and Hygiene.

It would be well to be cautious in accepting the claims that are being freely made on behalf of inoculation against typhoid for the immunity of the British troops in the field against this disease. Thymol,—which by the way has the unique advantage among inoculations of being a vegetable product,—we were told in a telegram a day or two ago, has proved of inestimable value in anti-typhoid vaccination, and it is certain that such immunity as our troops may enjoy from this and other diseases will be attributed to inoculation. It is interesting, therefore, to recall the following paragraph which appeared in the London press on November 19th:

"There is no more potent cause of disease than impure water. Last week Sir Thomas Barlow (the King's Physician) speaking at a conference on the soldiers' welfare ascribed the immunity of the men in the fighting line from disease to a new method of sterilizing water discovered by Dr. Sims Woodhead."

Dr. Sims Woodhead's sterilising method is a simple affair of chloride of lime or bleaching powder. One of the chief dangers of the inoculation propaganda is that it is the enemy of true hygiene and sanitation and encourages people to believe that, no matter what they eat or drink or how they live, inoculation will protect them.

Mr. J. N. Sahai.

A correspondent of "The Pioneer" states that Mr. J. N. Sahai from Bihar, the Indian adviser to the senior medical officer at the Brighton Pavilion with whom, according to Reuter, Their Majesties conversed for some time, is a member of the well-known Sahai family of Arrah. Both his father, the late Babu Harbans Sahai, and his uncle Rai Chaturbhuj Sahai Bahadur, the leader of the Arrah Bar, have been members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and his brothers Rai Sachhitanand Bahadur, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, and Babu Mahanand Sahai are legal luminaries. Mr. Jagtanand Sahai served for some years in the Opium Department, but in 1913 proceeded to England to read for the Bar carrying with him his son and nephews to be educated at English public schools. Soon after the outbreak of the war he and Mr. Gandhi organised in London, mainly from students of law and medicine, the Indian Voluntary Corps, photographs of which have appeared in most of the illustrated papers. The corps of which Colonel Baker, I.M.S., (retired), is commanding officer received medical training at the Regent Street Polytechnic. It was expected to continue under training till the middle of December but early in October the War Office requisitioned the services of Mr. Sahai for the work on board the hospital ship, Glengorm Castle, at Boulogne, where he acquitted himself admirably. He was subsequently specially selected for the important post at Brighton which he now holds. Mr. Sahai is a great favourite both with Indians and with Europeans in the Patna Division.

Stagnation in German Trade.

"Eastern Engineering" quotes some statistics showing the extent of the enormous reduction in Germany's manufacturing capacity caused by the war. The condition of the iron trade is a good measure of industrial activity, and from the fact that the output of the German iron works is about one-third of its normal amount it is evident that trade there must be practically at a standstill. According to "Stahl und Eisen," the total output of the German iron and steel works in Bessemer ingots, basic-steel ingots, ferro alloys, puddled iron, etc., omitting Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, was 518,184 tons during last September, as against 521,427 tons last August, and 1,590,849 tons in September of last year. Then again, Dr. Emil Lederer says, in the "Vossiche Zeitung," that German trade has been smashed to atoms. Practically all the active men, he says, have been pressed into military service and the consequent shortage of labour has played havoc with the industries of the country, and the financial expedients adopted have been fruitless. Works continue to be shut down daily, and even those men that remain are unable to find occupation. Luxuries of all kinds are no longer exported from Germany, while the raw materials, on which much of her trade depends, can no longer enter the country. At the same time the demand for many commodities has been enormously reduced, as the men on active service are not spending their money in the usual way. All industries are hopelessly disorganised, and the doctor considers the prospects very gloomy. Much the same condition of affairs is being experienced in Austria, as is shown by the latest official report of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, which deals with the trade of September. Last year Austria imported £11,000,000 worth of goods during September. The imports for the same month of this year had fallen away to £4,600,000. The decrease in exports was even more serious, they having dropped to only £2,400,000, or, not so much as a quarter of the amount for the previous September. The greatest decreases in exports were in wooden wares, sugar, eggs, clothing, cotton and woollen goods, and glass, and in imports, coal, raw cotton, wool, copper, and machinery. During the first nine months of this year Austria's imports decreased by £4,800,000, and her exports by £13,000,000 when compared with 1913. Thus it will be seen, practically the whole of the loss has occurred since war broke out.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal and the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rahim, members of the Public Services Commission, were among the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Salsette on Thursday evening.

The death is announced at Lahore Cantonment on Thursday afternoon of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. L. Waller, Commanding, the 42nd Deoli Regiment.

VICEROY'S WAR DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State dated 13th January:—

A French communique reports severe fighting in the neighbourhood of Perthes, east of Rheims, where the Germans are making desperate efforts to regain the ground recently won; also sharp engagements north of Soissons and fresh sections of trenches fell to French hands.

A Petrograd official report states that the Russians again successfully repulsed the German attacks in Poland. Elsewhere no meterial change. The British "Eye-Witness" in Russia writing in December of the earlier operations on the eastern frontier says that the first Russian invasion on East Prussia at least relieved the pressure on the western European frontier.

Subsequent Russian victories were due not only to good generalship, but also to the men's spirit, who were ready for any sacrifice. The Russians have gained increased confidence from the failure of the enemy's artillery and the splendid work of their own, which is one of the prominent feature of the war. Another is the Russian soldiers' superior physical strength and endurance.

The French Parliament reassembled yesterday. The leader of the House of Deputies in the opening speech saluted the allies of France, Loyal England, Great Russia, Heroic Belgium and exhorted the House to agree to all sacrifices necessary whatever be the duration of the war.

In the Senate a nonagenarian veteran of the Franco-Prussian War said that France is undivided and nations of the world will understand that the task of her people is to defend civilization of which they are proud, with the alternative of death in the suffocation of an atmosphere of savage Imperialism which claims the domination of the world.

Many Germans and Austrians left Rome during the last few days and many more are ready to leave any moment under the advice of the Home authorities.

TOWN PLANNING IN INDIA.

PROF. GEDDES'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 15.

In an interview with a press representative on town-planning Prof. Geddes said that he was struck by the intelligence, good will and civic spirit which have been shown by the residents of several South Indian towns he visited during the last fortnight. His scheme of town-planning was one of an economic rather than of an extravagant type and he was convinced that in this matter a great deal of surgery was possible rather than sweeping amputation. There was a great deal of good town-planning in ancient cities and even the apparent disorder and confusion and overcrowding were capable of being cleared up without being cleared away.

Professor Geddes greatly appreciated the open courtyards of Indian houses which he would preserve and not destroy in any scheme of improvement. He was in favour of reviving the old mud architecture and improving it and would under no circumstances tolerate what are called scavenging lines. He would encourage the constructive power of the poorer classes and enable them to build larger and better huts in the suburbs in the old-fashioned and simple way with mud and thatch.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BIG GERMAN MOVE

KAISER PRESENT.

VON KLUCK CHECKED.

PROTEST BY PERSIA.

Owing to the fact that the French continual slow advance northward of Soissons was beginning to threaten the German communications, General von Kluck obtained masses of troops from the neighbouring towns and counter-attacked in surprisingly large numbers. The Allies maintained their positions on the left and in the centre but eastward before Vregny they had to give way owing to the distruction of bridges by the flood on the Aisne. The Germans captured a number of prisoners, notably wounded men. A later telegram says that the enemy's attacks north of Soissons have been checked. To sum up, in the words of a Paris communiqué, the Germans socored a partial success which, however, cannot influence the operations as a whole. The Kaiser's presence explains the magnitude of the movement.

"Eye-witness" reviewing recent operations reiterates that floods have greatly impeded the operations, which are mainly restricted to long range bombardments. The same authority adversely criticises some of the German fighting units.

An Englishman from Jerusalem is reported to have said, that although popular Turkish feeling was at first on the side of the Germans, a revulsion has since taken place. There is no evidence that the people regard the war from a religious point of view: on the contrary, it is beginning to be realised that Turkey is a political catspaw.

Persia has strongly protested at Constantinople against Turkish movements in Persia. The protest is stripped of official conventionalities.

The announcement of the resignation of Count von Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Ministry, is regarded as indicating unmistakeably that Austria is suffering from internal as well as external troubles.

The Premier of Ontario in a New York speech aroused tremendous enthusiasm by stating Canada was ready to give her blood, her last man and her last dollar in aid of the Motherland. He added, the United States was equally interested in the principle for which England was fighting,—the liberty of mankind.

CHINESE SALT REVENUE.

PEKING, Jan. 14.

The Chinese salt revenue amounted to 57,833,756 dollars

Madras was visited on Thursday night by a rain storm of cyclonic violence which continued until late yesterday morning, when a considerable portion of Madras was under water. Up to 8 a.m. yesterday the fall registered was 8.38 inches.

VON KLUCK AGAIN ACTIVE.

BIG MOVEMENT NORTH OF SOISSONS.

VON KLUCK'S BIG MOVE

UNDER THE EYES OF THE KAISER.

GERMANS' COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Jan. 14.

The communique last night said: "Our counter-attacks north-east of Soissons made slight progress between Cuffies and Crouy but we were unable to debouch from the latter.

"We fell back slightly east of Crouy near Moncel in consequence of violent German attacks. We hold Saint Marguerite and Missy-sur-Seine.

ENEMY'S AMMUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP

LONDON, Jan. 14.

This afternoon's Paris communiqué says: Mist in Belgium is hampering the artillery. Nevertheless violent cannonading was in progress at Nieuport and Ypres.

The Belgians south-east of Stuyvekenskerke, blew up a farm which was the enemy's ammunition depot.

Our artillery at Lens dispersed the enemy's working parties and effectively bombarded the shelters and trenches near Notre Dame de Lorette.

There has been heavy fighting all day northward of Soissons. Action has been localised around two eminences northeast and northwest of Crouy. We only held the first slopes.

BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY

Our counter-attack on the left made slight progress. We maintained our positions in the centre around Crouy in spite of the repeated efforts of the enemy, but eastward before Vregny we had to give way. The persistent riso in the Aisne, carrying away a large bridge and foot-bridges rendered our communications precarious.

We established ourselves southward of the river in part of Crouy to Missy with bridgeheads on the north bank.

A FALSE ALARM.

On the rest of the Aisne there was merely a cannonade, while Perthes continued the theatre of local actions for the possession of the second and third lines of the enemy's trenches.

We blew up sap-heads northward of Beau Sejour in order to impede the work of the enemy. The latter thinking they were attacked manned the trenches whereupon we violently fusiladed them with artillery and infantry fire

A MATTER OF URGENCY.

MASSES OF TROOPS BROUGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON. Jan. 14.

General von Kluck's big movement northward of Soissons became a matter of urgency owing to the fact that the French continual slow advancement was beginning to theaten the Germans' communications.

Consequently the Germans counter-attacked in surprisingly large numbers. As they were faced by a swollen river there was little chance of their achieving any decisive object. The Kaiser's presence explains the magnitude of the movement.

General von Kluck dare not take any risks. He obtained masses of troops from the neighbouring towns of La Fere, Saint Quentin and Laon.

Fighting is proceeding in very muddy conditions on soaked, clayey soil. Hitherto there is no estimate of the German losses. which must have been most severe.

GERMANS' PARTIAL SUCCESS.

VON KLUCK CHECKED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Jan. 15.

A communiqué last night said: "We succeeded by a *coup de main* in wrecking the recently-constructed German trenches northwest of Fouquescourt, north of Roye. The enemy's attacks north of Soissons were checked. The prime cause of our giving way was the destruction of bridges owing to the flood on the Aisne. We rendered useless some guns which we were obliged to abandon owing to the collapse of a bridge. The Germans captured a number of prisoners, notably wounded men, whom it was impossible to remove in our retreat. We however captured a considerable number of unwounded Germans. To sum up, the Germans scored a partial success which, however, cannot influence the operations as a whole.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.

A Berlin communiqué says:—

The Germans stormed the heights of Vregny north-east of Soissons in pouring rain. They stormed trench after trench till darkness fell and took altogether fourteen French officers and 1,130 men, with four guns and four machine-guns.

"This glorious deed was done under the eyes of the Kaiser."

The Germans admit that the French penetrated their lines eastward of Perthes.

RECENT OPERATIONS REVIEWED.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENTS.

GERMAN RANK AND FILE CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

"Eyewitness" reviews the operations till January 12th. He says that the general situation is unchanged and no important engagements have been recorded. Operations have consisted chiefly of long range bombardments in which the superiority of the Allies' guns has been fully maintained.

Despite constant high winds, aviators have continued their reconnaissances. On one occasion an observer found himself going backwards although his engines were travelling at full-speed ahead.

Floods have greatly impeded operations. The troops, however, are wonderfully cheerful and well.

A certain amount of desertion is occurring in the enemy's ranks, especially among the Alsatians. Prisoners say that at the beginning of the war the Alsatians were divided into two groups, those considered reliable being sent to the western front and others to Poland.

The Landwehr are highly spoken of but the Landsturm are said to make very indifferent soldiers, being men past 35 years of age and somewhat unfitted for the hardships of active service.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR A GREAT EFFORT.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE BY ALLIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Amsterdam says that all the German main lines have been closed to non-military traffic for five days.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Copenhagen correspondent says that a state of siege has been declared of all Hanseatic towns.

Swiss reports have indicated for several days' preparations for some great German effort. Whatever the exact nature of the German plans, they are unlikely to cause the Allies on the western frontier either alarm or regret. The troops now available are more than sufficient to hold the Allies' lines. The resumption of the German practice of hurling masses against them regard less of loss would suit General Joffre's views admirably.

The progress made by the Allies during the Germans' period of comparative quiescence has been of considerable importance. In Alsace they are threatening to outflank the German left. Recent gains in the neighbourhood of Flirey have endangered the Germans' salient position at St. Mihiel. New French positions at Pertues and Beau Sejour have brought them almost within striking distance of Bazan Court to Apremont railway which is described as the key to the Argonne. The advance near Soissons, to repulse which General Von Kluck is believed to have obtained large reinforcements, menaced the important supply, to the centre of Anizy le Chateau while Dutch reports indicate that the Allies' advance in Belgium has rendered the German position on the Yser almost untenable.

CANADA'S PATRIOTISM.

ONTARIO PREMIER'S STIRRING SPEECH.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, in a thrilling speech at the Canadian Club New York depicting the loyal service of Canada to the Empire aroused tremendous enthusiasm by stating that Canada was ready to give her blood, her last man and her last dollar to aid the Motherland.

England was fighting for a principle in which the United States was equally interested, namely, the liberty of mankind.

BRITISH AIRMEN ATTACK ANTWERP.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.

British airmen threw bombs on the German positions in Antwerp but were unable to detect the damage.

TURKEY A POLITICAL CATSPAW.

ENGLISHMAN'S ACCOUNT FROM JERUSALEM.

ARDOUR OF SHEIKS DAMPED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, an Englishman from Jerusalem gave an interesting account of the military situation. He said that fifty-four German officers passed through Jerusalem in December on their way to the Egyptian frontier.

Although popular feeling at first sided with the Germans, as time passed the overbearing attitude of the officers, together with the fact that they were wellpaid whereas the Turks were not, caused a revulsion of feeling and nine Turkish officers had been court-martialled for speaking against the Germans.

Eight Meccan sheikhs had been brought to Jerusalem to arouse religious enthusiasm but the death of the leader of the deputation damped the ardour of the sheikhs.

There is no evidence that the people regard the war from a religious standpoint. On the contrary, they are beginning to realise that Turkey is the political catspaw of Germany.

OUTRAGE OF TURKS.

STRONG PROTEST FROM PERSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Persia has strongly protested at Constantinople against Turkish movements in Persia. The protest is stripped of official conventionalities.

SITUATION IN EGYPT,

GERMAN INVASION BOGEY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Germans have done their best to distract attention from the defeat of the Turks by widely announcing their intention to invade Egypt. Reliable information shows that the Egyptians are not impressed and point to the Turkish defeat as the best guarantee against serious operations on the Suez Canal.

Even Egyptians, friendly to The Porte, do not desire to have the Turks in power again. The corrupt practices associated with Turkish rule are repugnant to the minds of the Egyptians. The benefit of the Anglo-Egyptian rule are fully recognised on the Nile. The desires of the general public do not go beyond the maintenance of friendly relations with Turkey.

Turko-German aggression will be resisted; this is the keynote of the public feeling in Egypt where the Indian, English, Australian, New Zealand and local forces are ample for any contingency.

The overseas troops complete their training under good conditions in Egypt, in place of being on Salisbury Plain in the wettest winter on record. The arrangement is admirable and does not divert a single man from France.

The Germans are sending another Turkish army to oppose the Russian Caucasus army.

Successive defeats in Poland, Serbia, Galicia and Caucasia have destroyed the German prestige in the east.

Peace talk is again in the air. Austrian opinion is that the campaign should be called a draw. The British and her Allies have no such view.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

WHERE THEY CAME FROM.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette's" cables:

"The Times", correspondent at Petrograd says that the Turkish force at Karaurgan, midway between Kars and Erzerum, numbers 1,00,000. The constitution of the reinforcements they have brought up is uncertain. The Ersindjan corps is suggested.

It is possible that while Russian attention was absorbed in repulsing the enemy at Olti, Ardahan and Sary-Kamysh the Turks transferred to Armenia troops from Constantinople, Baghdad and Mosul which arrived at the moment the troops from Olti and Sary Kamysh reformed, while the roads from Olti to Karaurgan running to 8,000 feet, passes an area convenient, because they follow three parallel lines and supplies are easily obtainable from Erzerum.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S RESIGNATION.

"EVENT OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE."

INDICATIVE OF AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The announcement of the resignation of Count von Berchtold is an event of the highest importance and is regarded as indicating unmistakeably that Austria is suffering from internal as well as external troubles.

The fact that Count Berchtold's successor is a Hungarian is significant. The appointment is possibly intended to conciliate Hungarian opinion which is increasingly restive.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

VISTULA BATTLE PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY,

PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.

A communiqué says:—

"Our progress on the right bank of the lower Vistula has developed, everything being in our favour. We have driven the enemy's cavalry before us.

On the remainder of the fronts there have been rifle and artillery duels. Local German attacks were repulsed with great ease.

The Austrians attempted to bombard us with heavy artillery, but they were soon silenced."

FLOUR SCARCITY IN VIENNA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

A meeting of seven hundred Vienna bakers decided that in view of the scarcity of flour it is impossible to continue supplying bread in the present form. They urge Government to prohibit the baking of fancy breads.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. Dowden, Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieut. R. Stanyforth, Seventeenth, Lancers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. Gillespie, Gordons.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. Lawrence, Rifle Corps.

Lieut. R. E. Orlebar, Middlesex.

Captain Tryon, Rifle Brigade.

Lieut. F. H. Turner, Liverpools.

Last named was Scottish Rugby Football captain.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The following casualty is reported:—

KILLED.

Capt. F. C. Norbury, Rifle Corps.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following are the names of officers in the forty-eighth casualty list from France and Belgium:

KILLED.

Subadar-Major Mansingh Thapa (previously reported missing), 1/1st Gurkhas.

Subadar-Major Sher Sing Rana, 1/4th Gurkhas

Jemadar Lachman Sing Thapa, 1/4th Gurkhas.

Jemadar Parman Sing Lama, 2/8th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Asman Rurung, 1/1st Gurkhas.

Jemadar Bale Pun, 2/2nd Gurkhas.

Jemadar Arman Sing Thapa, (previously Havildar), 2/2nd Gurkhas.

Subadar Shamsher Gurung, 2/8th Gurkhas.

MISSING.

Subadar Ram Sing Thapa, 1/4th Gurkhas.

Subadar Pirthi Sing Rana, 1/4th Gurkhas.

Jemadar Nain Sing Gurung, (previously Havildar), 1/4th Gurkhas.

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

Jemadar Bhagathir Thapa, 1/4th Gurkhas.

The following is the officer's name in the seventh casualty list from British East Africa:—

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

Captain J. C. Collinson, Ordnance Department.

JAM OF NAVANAGAR.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The King to-day received in audience the Jam of Nawanagar.

EARTHQUAKE CATASTROPHE.

"EVERYTHING FELL TO PIECES."

VATICAN DAMAGED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Jan. 14.

A survivor at Avezanno says he was in the street when the shock came and everything fell to pieces, while immense clouds of dust rose from the ruins.

Among the killed are all the staff of the Prefecture, all members of the Tribunal and Government Offices, Municipal Councillors, 95 of 100 soldiers of the garrison, all the carabineers, and eight of nine policemen.

Among the buildings which have been destroyed is the celebrated castle of the Colonnas.

A few hundred survivors are camping in the principal square. They seem to have lost their senses for the time being and are unable to speak.

8,000 KILLED AND THOUSANDS INJURED.

ROME, Jan. 14. 3-15 a.m.

The figures in the earthquake disaster are given as eight thousand killed and thousands injured at Avezzano. The Vatican is slightly damaged.

Hundreds of windows in St. Peter's have been smashed. The building is otherwise unharmed.

The death-roll in the provinces is increasing.

EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

LONDON, Jan. 14. 4-20 p.m.

The earthquake caused great excitement in Rome. Nobody was hurt, but various ancient buildings were damaged. Telephone girls in the Central Exchange fled, the service being paralysed.

POPE'S VISIT TO INJURED.

ROME, Jan. 15.

The Pope visited the hospital of Santa Maria where those injured through the earthquake are lying.

This is the first time that a Pope has left the Vatican since 1870.

ANCHOR LINER IN COLLISION

STEAMER FULWELL ABANDONED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Anchor Line steamer Massillia has sent a wireless message from off Cape Finisterre that she has been in collision with the steamer Fulwell from Calcutta. The latter has been abandoned in a sinking condition. The crew are safe.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The "Pioneer's London correspondent cables:

The King accompanied Lord Kitchener when he inspected the 28th Division at Winchester yesterday including some Battalions from India whom his Majesty saw during the Darbar visit. The Division is a very fine one commanded by General Bulfin who was promoted for service on the field.

Recruiting continues satisfactory; one or two regiments are approaching the formation of their 30th battalions. The public schools have raised battalions sufficient for a division; senior contingents of the Officers' Training Corps are turning out splendid officers. The Inns of Court Battalion is engaged in training and turning out great numbers of public school candidates for commissions. The Officers' Training Corps organisation has been magnificent in the production of officers.

CASE OF INTERNED STEAMER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The German steamer Dacia interned by the United States has been bought bp an American citizen and is now loading with cotton for Bremen. It is expected that she will be captured and brought beore a Prize Court whose decision will be most important as the whole decision of the transfer of the other German liners to neutrals will there by be raised.

GERMAN HELMENTS SPIKELESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:

The "Petit Parisien" quotes a French infantry captain as saying, that the helmets of Germans recently killed at the Aisne are without spikes, which being of copper, have been unscrewed and sent to Germany.

KOMAGATA MARU ENQUIRY.

RESOLUTION ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

INADEQUATE INFORMATION.

GURDIT SINGH'S INFLUENCE.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF ATTACK.

ACTION OF POLICE SERGEANTS.

The report of the Committee appointed to conduct an enquiry into the Komagata Maru riot, together with the Government Resolution thereon, was published on Thursday night in a "Gazette of India Extraordinary." After dealing exhaustively with the various incidents connected with the voyage, the Committee's report and the Government Resolution practically exonerate the police as well as the officials who arranged for the transportation of the Sikh emigrants to the Punjab. The Committee went into the question of German influence and the attempts of anarchical societies in America. The immediate causes of the riot have been attributed to the action taken by the late Superintendent Eastwood to bring Gurdit Singh out of the crowd for an interview with Mr. Donald, in which, however, the Committee do not see any justification for a violent attack, the ineffective and irritating searches for fire arms made in their persons, the tedious march of eight or ten miles and lastly the action of some of the police sergeants towards the stragglers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary issued to-night contains the report of the Komagatu Maru enquiry. The Government of India Resolution on it states:—The Government of India do not propose to attempt a summary or review of the conclusions arrived at. The whole report merits perusal and the Governor-General in Council regards it as an eminently fair and judicial pronouncement; findings which he accepts as just and reasonable. He wishes to convey the expression of his warm appreciation and cordial thanks to all the members of the Committee for the ability and industry which they have brought to bear on their task, and to the two non-official members in particular for the time they have bestowed on this public duty. It is not expedient in this connection to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ill-started voyage to Canada of the Kamagata Maru, facts of which are already known to the public and the examination of larger issues involved is a separate matter.

RETURN TO INDIA.

It will suffice to say that in dealing with these men of their return to India the Government desired to treat them with sympathy and consideration, as many of them had been misled and deluded by their leaders and had suffered various hardships in the course of their protracted voyage. Their violent attitude at Vancouver was condoned. The liberality of the Canadian Government supplied them freely with provisions for their return journey, while the Government of India assisted them generously from Kobe onwards. Undoubtedly, there existed a minority imbued with revolutionary ideas and feelings of active hostility to the British Government, but the majority, though in a dangerous state of mind, were probably not actuated by similar motives. In the face of considerable provocation the officers deputed to meet the passengers exhausted the resources of persuasion in attempting to secure compliance with the orders of the Government without resorting to force, but it is clear from the report that this attitude was misinterpreted.

CLEMENCY OF GOVERNMENT MISREPRESENTED.

The report, indeed, disclosed that the generosity and clemency of the Government towards these emigrants were deliberately misrepresented by ringleaders, whose ascendancy over their followers was greater than had been supposed. Consequently, the well-meant efforts of the officials were of no avail. The passengers met conciliation by violence necessitating forcible measures for its suppression with the resulting loss of life, which the Governor-General in Council greatly deplore. It is regrettable that the evil influence of a few led to the death of so many of their foolish ignorant fellow-passengers. It is still more regrettable that innocent passers-by and officers in the discharge of their duties should have been killed and injured. It is not the intention of Government to institute prosecutions in respect of this occurrence. The men arrested have necessarily been detained pending inquiry, but 90 have already been permitted to return to their villages and 87 others will now be similarly treated. The individual cases of the rest demand further consideration (the classification adopted in paragraph 47 of the Committees Report is admittedly incomplete), and they will be dealt with as circumstances may require.

INCIDENTS DEMAND FURTHER ENQUIRY.

The report makes mention of certain incidents connected with the riot at Budge-Budge which appear to demand further enquiry, and this will be made, but the Government of India are anxious that the findings of the Committee should be made known as soon as possible and the publication of their report is not therefore further delayed on this account.

The report of the Committee commences with a lengthy account of the circumstances under which Gurdit Singh organised the voyage.

SHIP CHARTERED FROM A GERMAN AGENT.

Regarding questions of German intrigues and revolutionary aspect the report states:—"In connection with this journey from Hong-Kong we have also had to consider how far the undertaking might have been engineered at the instigation of the Germans. We are aware of the fact that it is generally believed that German influences have for some time been at work in various parts of the British Empire to create disaffection to the Government, but beyond the fact that this ship was chartered from a German Agent at Hongkong, we have not been able to secure any evidence of German influence in respect of this voyage. There are, however, suspicious circumstances in connection with the undertaking, and it is quite possible that, even if German influence had been at work, we should be unable to secure direct evidence of it. Thus, it is worthy of note that until Gurdit Singh met Mr. Bume, he was entirely unable to hire any vessel to convey these emigrants to Canada, and it is not surprising in view of the provisions of the Canadian Law regarding the duty of companies to reconvey rejected immigrants to the country of their birth, and the penalties to which such companies are subject of these provisions of the law are not complied with. It is also possible that Bume, in aiding Gurdit Singh to secure the charter of the Komagata Maru, acted with the intention of causing embarrassment to the Canadian authorities and indirectly to the British Government, as he was aware that the passengers would not be allowed to land at Vancouver. But of this there is no direct evidence. It is also noteworthy that the Komagata Maru was owned by a German Company before she became the property of Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha and that the first intimation as to her departure from Hong Kong reached London through Germany the news being published in the Berlin papers eleven days after the vessel left that port.

ATTEMPTS TO PROMOTE SEDITION.

That the Indians resident in Vancouver were intimately connected with the venture of the Komagata Maru is clear and it is also believed that the Indian revolutionary societies in America are in close connection with certain societies in Germany. It is only fair, on the other hand to state that some of the passengers allege that Bume attempted to dissuade Gurdit Singh from starting on this venture, and there is no trace in the accounts of Gurdit Singh's having received any pecuniary assistance from Germany or from Bume. Indeed, the accounts filed show on the other hand that Bume received a sum of £2.500 commission for his services in connection with tthe charter of this vessel. We observe that it has been stated in the Press that the Canadian Government has direct proof to show that the Komagata Maru enterprise was engineered by Germany, but no evidence to this effect has been placed before us. The only other matter in which attention need be invited at this stage of the voyage of the Komagata Maru is in respect of the attempts made to promote sedition and disloyalty to the British Government at various ports at which the ship touched. There is some evidence that on the outward voyage Gurdit Singh delivered lectures in which disloyal and seditious language was used, and according to other witnesses, Gurdit Singh met with considerable sympathy in Japan for the cause which he advocated. We are not, however, prepared to accept these statements as entirely trustworthy. We have more credible testimony that consignments of the "Ghadr" newspaper were received on board at Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. This paper, specimen copies of which we have seen and had translated, is published by a revolutionary organisation in America and openly advocates mutiny against the British Government in India. It appears that it circulates freely in the Far East and in America and we think that it was introduced into Komagata Maru through the agency of these revolutionary societies in order to promote disloyalty and disaffection among those on baord.

A DEPORTED SIKH PRIESTS DISLOYAL PROPAGANDA.

It is also in evidence that at Yokohama two notorious revolutionaries Bhagwan Singh and Barkatulla visited the ship and that Bhagwan Singh ,a deported priest of the Sikh temple at Vancouver, delivered a spirited lecture to the passengers in which he instigated them to rise against the British Government in India. It is difficult to believe that Gurdit Singh would have allowed the newspapers like the Ghadr to be introduced on board and lectures of this kind to be delivered, if he had not even at that time had considerable sympathy with the American revolutionary movement."

The Committee refers to the inadequacy of action taken by the Consul General at Kobe to warn the Indian authorities etc. He should have cabled to India more accurate information regarding the passengers and the request of the captain for armed assistance on arrival.

RIOT AT BUDGE BUDGE.

After describing the riot and analysing the cause of death of two Punjab police officers, one of whom was killed by the rioters and one by misapprehension of soldiers, the Committee record the opinion that with the exception of the latter case the conduct of the troops was satisfactory. They did not fire till it was absolutely necessary and there was no wild or unnecessary firing. One hundred and seventy seven cartridges were were fired by the troops. It was untrue that the number of Sikhs killed was larger than was reported, nor that many innocent men and women were shot. The story that the Sikhs were shot after the riot and thrown into the river was untrue.

GOVERNMENT ACTION NECESSARY.

The report continues: "It is desirable that we should place on record our views as to the necessity of taking action under the Ingress Into India Ordinance in respect of these passengers. We consider that in the circumstances the Government of Bengal was justified in having recourse to the provisions of this law. We believe that in deciding to provide special trains for these passengers the Government was to a great extent actuated by charitable motives as they had information beforehand to the effect that these returned emigrants were in a destitute condition. But independently of this, the character of many of these passengers and their violent conduct at Vancouver Kobe and Singapore and subsequently at Budge Budge indicate that many of them were men of dangerous character. If they had been allowed at large in Calcutta they would have endangered public peace and we think that the Government of Bengal acted wisely in deciding to send them direct to the Punjab and give them no opportunity of disturbing the public tranquility during the present state of war.

GURDIT SINGH'S INFLUENCE.

As to the methods adopted for enforcing these measures there is perhaps more room for criticism, but it is always easy to be wise after the event and it appears to us that the Government decided to adopt he measures actually taken, parly owing to the lack of information and more particularly from misapprehension. As to the real position of affairs on the ship from the information received at the time the vessel arrived at Vancouver the Government had been led to believe that there were two factions on board the ship; that the party opposed to Gurdit Singh was considerably stronger than that of his adherents. It was believed that sufferings on the voyage. disputes as to food and discovery of worthless nature of the promises made by Gurdit Singh had engendered bitter feelings against him. Facts, however, were that whatever the feelings of the passengers towards Gurdit Singh were when they first arrived at Vancouver, he subsequently regained the whole of his influence over them.

INEFFECTIVE AND PROLONGED SEARCHES CAUSE IRRITATION.

There were a number of firearms on board of which the authorities had no information. It seems to us probable that if the real facts had been before the Government measures taken would have been of a different character, but in the circumstances and having regard to the information of the local Government as to the position of affairs on the ship we do not think we should be justified in coming to the conclusion that measures taken were save in one respect unsuitable. There is one point, however, regarding which we are not satisfied that measures were either appropriate or adequate and that is the measures taken for searching the passengers. We think that if it was considered necessary to search these passengers at all, it would have been better to have had effective searches made.

As it was, the luggage was searched on more than one occasion and persons of some were examined and there can be no doubt that the passengers were irritated at these prolonged examinations. Both the evidence and the actual results indicate moreover that searches were entirely ineffective.

THE ORDER TO OPEN FIRE.

As to Sir Frederick Halliday giving order to fire it appears that the troops were not within his jurisdiction as the Commissioner of Police when he gave this order. The boundaries of the Calcutta police jurisdiction and those of the district and the railway police are, however, complicated and confused in the vicinity. We think that in any case the order to fire would have come properly from Mr. Donald, but the officer commanding the troops was in our opinion justified in opening the fire when he did, as the circumstances were such that this course was necessary to save the lives of those present."

HOW THEY GOT FIREARMS.

The Committee consider that the Sikhs had at least twenty revolvers distributed by Gurdit Singh on the morning of the riot. The captain of the ship speaks of 200 pistols being smuggled on board at Yokohama, but his evidence is very vague and we think that the figure is probably exaggerated. There is again the suggestion that a part of the money advanced by the Consul at Kobe was used for the purchase of firearms. There we cannot say that this is satisfactorily proved, but we think it is probable that a number of these firearms were obtained in Japan.

Regarding the question of who began the firing at Budge Budge and whether any of the Punjabis who used the firm-arms were identified, the Committee state:—"Firstly, there is abundant evidence to show that the Sikhs opened the fire. The police used their revolvers to defend themselves against their assailants and that the troops only opened the fire at a subsequent period when it was absolutely necessary to do so and after the Sikhs had fired about twenty or thirty shots.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

Attempt has been made by many of the Sikh prisoners and some residents at Budge Budge as also by one Indian railway official to make out that the Sikhs on return to Budge Budge were ordered to halt near the level crossing and the troops opened the fire on them for no reason whatever. This story is inherently improbable and there is ample evidence of the most trustworthy character to prove that it is false. There is no satisfactory evidence to show which of the Sikhs actually used revolvers.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF ATTACK.

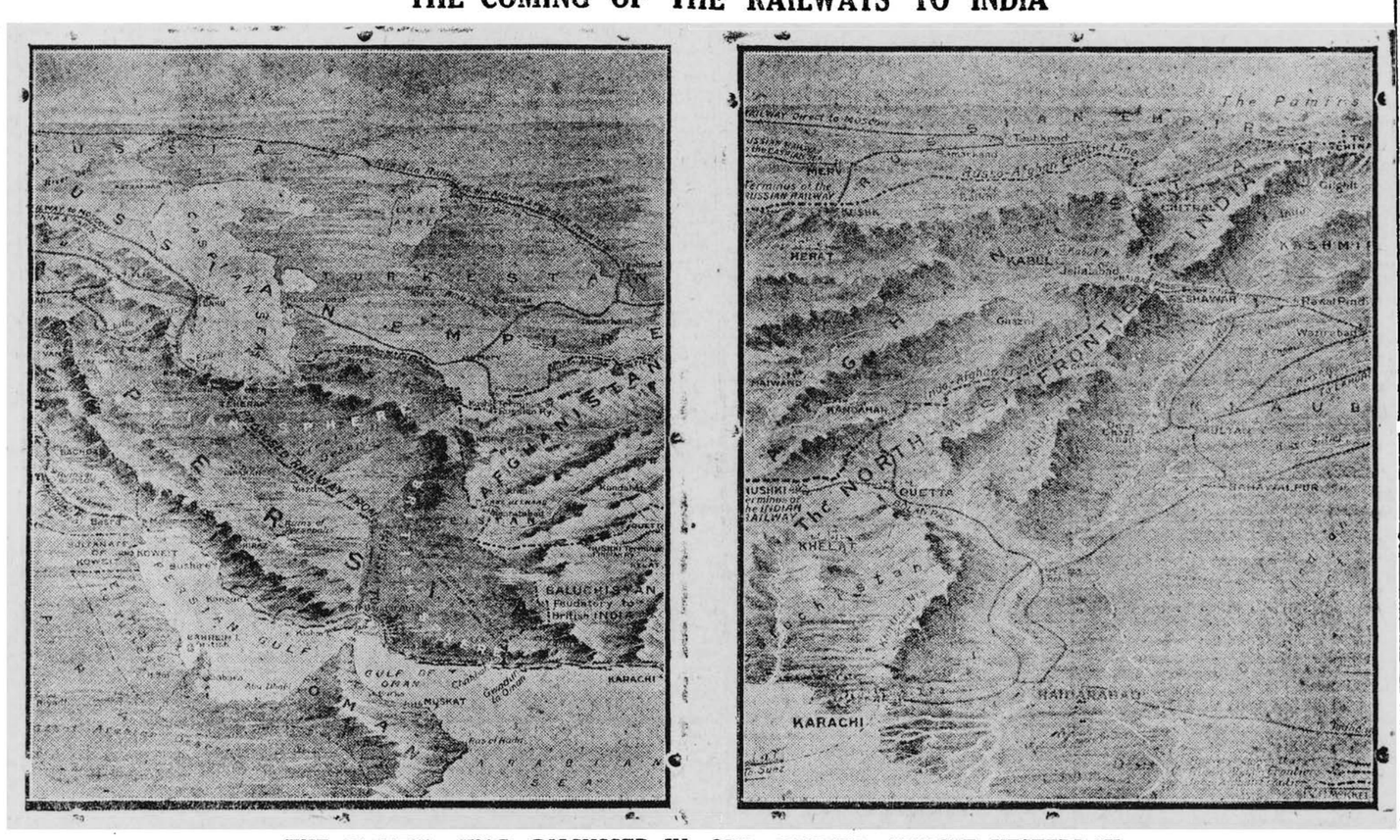
The immediate cause of this attack by the Sikhs upon the police was the action taken by Superintendent Eastwood to bring Gurdit Singh out of the crowd for an interview with Mr. Donald. There is no evidence to indicate that Superintendent Eastwood deliberately provoked the attack on him, that he behaved improperly or used violence to any of the Sikhs and in the circumstances there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the violent attack of the Sikhs or for the use of firearms. The Sikhs were in a state of acute discontent and irritation as a result of the voyage, by their march of eight or ten miles and by the action of some of the Police sergeants towards the stragglers.

Regarding the Sikhs' refusal to go to the Punjab from Budge Budge the report states:—

"This was caused by the allegations made by Gurdit Singh, who wished to get into Calcutta, to stir up the public mind against the British Government.

In regard to the conduct of the police who were present at Budge Budge on the occasion of the riot we find that there is nothing which leads us to suspect that they used unnecessary violence in the performance of their duty, save the instance just referred to. We think that at that time some of the European police sergeants were somewhat rough and in the circumstances this perhaps is not surprising. As to the officers both European and Indian it is proved by evidence of nearly all the witnesses including a great majority of passengers on board the ship that they treated the passengers with the greatest courtesy and consideration. On other hand, there is convincing testimony to prove that many of these returning Punjabi emigrants after the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge behaved in very insolent and discourteous manner. In the circumstances, we consider that the conduct of these officers was most praiseworthy and that they showed great tact and forbearance in dealing with a troublesome body of men."

THE COMING OF THE RAILWAYS TO INDIA



THE MATTER WAS DISCUSSED IN OUR LEADING ARTICLE YESTERDAY.

A NAVSARI DOCTOR GETS A COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 15.

Dr. Erach Ruttonji Daboo, M.B., B,S,, an inhabitant of Navsari has been conferred an Honorary commission, that of a Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service. Dr. Daboo's services have been utilised in the base hospital opened for the Indian wounded at Brighton, which their Majesties recently inspected.

ANOTHER MNEMONIC SENTENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following sentence which will help, without referring to the calendar, to find out any date and day of the current year in 5 minutes:

"The warlike Germany will no longer have a cause for showing pride."

Solution:—The above sentence has 12 words which represent 12 months of the current year, viz., the first word "the" has 3 letters, i.e., 3rd January falls on Sunday, the second word "warlike" has 7 letters, i.e., 7th February falls on Sunday, the third word "Germany" has 7 letters, i.e., 7th March falls on Sunday, and so on.—Yours, etc.,

H. MANJUNATH RAO.

Karkas, Jan. 9.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

FAITH IN THE ZEPPELIN.

DISAPPOINTMENT WITH THE FLEET

(Later than the Mail.)

A "Times" correspondent lately in Germany gives the following interesting picture of life in Germany at the present day. According to him the German hatred against England shows no signs of abatement and a large number of Germans still imagine that they will have an easy "Walk over the Channel."

I stayed in Luback for several weeks. The talk of that town, as well as of most towns along the coast, is naturally chiefly about the Navy and its work, and how they have made up their mind to destroy the English Fleet. One hears much but can believe nothing, and it would be ridiculous to repeat it all.

It is remarkable how everybody seems to think that it will be quite easy for a German army to land on the east coast of England. They also talk of a "walk over the Channel" as a matter of course. It is the Zeppelins which go to their heads. They place their hope in this air-fleet which is going to bring destruction and at the outset, cause immense panic among the English sailors, soldiers, and civil population.

This is more or less nonsense and bluff. If a Zeppelin wishes to escape the English anti-aircraft guns, it would have to rise to such a height that a ship on the water would look like a star in the universe an impossible thing as the Zeppelins can only reach a limited height. The damage they can do to the Fleet is, therefore, probably very small and would merely be a matter of good luck. Besides, they have not many air cruisers to spare for such a risky affair.

The disappointment with their home fleet has grown much during the last two months. In the coast towns especially a strong feeling is beginning to appear against the keeping of the fleet within the strongly fortified harbours without trying to engage the enemy on a much larger scale. This accounts, no doubt, a great deal for the last senseless attack.

A FRANK CRITIC.

The hatred against England is increasing daily. The Germans do not really hate Russia, but fear her immensely. They are sorry for Belgium, which in everybody's opinion has been led into this quarrel by England. They profess to love France and its people, hoping for better days of friendship. That, in short, is at present the feeling of the man in the street with regard to their different enemies. England is not only put up as the enemy of Europe, but as the enemy of the freedom of the whole world.

The manager of an important bank who has connections amongst influential financial and official circles told me about a month ago, and believed it earnestly himself that the German Army would have entered London by Christmas. He possessed information which removed all his earlier doubt upon this question, but he could not tell how it was going to be done.

He went on to describe the dearth of copper in Germany and the difficulties of getting hold of some. "But," I said, "If you honestly believe that the German Army will be in London by Christmas, it would be easy to satisfy your requirements over there." "Well," was his reply, "we will certainly do so, and in a way which will have to be written in thick type in the history of that robber nation and uncivilised lot. But in war one reckons as far as possible with certainties, and we have not got London yet."

He continued, "whoever started this war we or our enemies, will come to light some day. None are quite free from blame; but one thing is certain to a man with commonsense—that is that the German people were deceived by their own Government. This grows clearer every day. My fears are that one day, when the whole people learns the real facts, something will happen in Germany. Militarism will be our destruction, and, whether we are victorious in this war or not, German Militarism will be buried for ever and the people will take the upper hand."

ACTIVITY IN THE WORKSHOPS.

The most interesting part of the country at present is, in my judgment, the valley of the Rhine. The movements of civilians, and foreigners especially, are at present very much restricted in this region, owing to the feverish working on the fortifications of the heights along the river.

The great works of Rhine, are weekly sending out between Benz and Co. in Mannheim on the eighty and one hundred motor-cars of a big, high-speed type, many of which are armoured. It is believed that these works will have to reduce the manufacture of motor-cars considerably in some months' time, owing to scarcity of tyres In the same town are the famous engineering works of Heinrich Lanz, which at present are busy building three airships of the same type as the old "Schutte-Lanz" air-cruiser. One of them is to be ready about the middle of January the others at the end of February. I have been unable to get near enough to prove the correctness of this personally but my information is reliable beyond all doubt.

Here, too, just across the Rhine, are the world's most important chemical works, the Badische Anilin and Sodafabrik in Ludwigshafen. This firm have for years been the chief dyers of German Army clothing, and employ usually about 12,000 workers and 600 chemical experts and engineers. At present the number of workmen employed is supposed to be between 16,000 and 17,000.

An Englishman who was employed at these works was kept prisoner in a factory for two months. Before he was interned he was nearly lynched by the mob, and I heard from different sides that he was not well treated in prison. He has now been sent to Berlin, together with another Englishman who was employed in a well-known chemical factory in Mannheim.

LONDON LETTER.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

AN ECONOMIC RETROSPECT.

FRANCE'S RECUPERATIVE POWERS.

RUSSIA'S ENORMOUS RESOURCES.

The letter below gives an interesting insight into some of the modifications introduced for the working of the Stock Exchange since it re-opened, and disapproves of the suggestion of placing the institution under Government "Charter."

An economic retrospect of the situation since war broke out is briefly discussed, showing how the greatest lending and borrowing countries of the world—England and the United States—were affected.

The resumption of France's impaired industrial life and Russia's enormous resources are also dealt with.

(From our correspondent.)

December, 24.

The London Stock Exchange will reopen with the New Year. The actual date is January 4th, but as New Year's day is always a holiday in Throgmorton Street and January 2nd falls on a Saturday, the following Monday is obviously the first working day that could be conveniently fixed. The Committee have taken strong steps with regard to alien members by posting a notice to the effect that all natives of enemy countries naturalised as subjects of the Empire will be called upon to prove that their naturalisation as Englishmen has resulted in denaturalisation in the country where they were born. This will result in the disappearance of some members and the temporary expulsion of others. I do not see how the Committee could have acted otherwise in view of the monstrous manner in which our money market has been exploited by the wily Teuton under the protection of naturalisation papers that have been taken out merely for business purposes, leaving the possessor still the subject of the Kaiser and in duty bound to consider the interests of Germany before those of Great Britain. The law of Germany in this matter as in many others is unsportsmanlike and unscrupulous. There is no question that the restriction will fall hardly on a number of innocent and honourable persons; but only temporarily, for such individuals should have little difficulty in arranging their position with the Committee. Throgmorton Street is full of rumours about other developments in connection with the opening of the "House." Among reports, it is said that the Government contemplates putting the Stock Exchange under a "charter." I think I may claim to be expressing the best opinion in the City when I say that such a step would be fatal. In the year 1870 there was a Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the London Stock Exchange. That body expressed a most favourable view of the rules that had been drawn up for the control of the institution, and favoured the continuance of an independent control under a committee of ways and means selected from its own members. I am afraid that a letter like this does not give opportunities for adequate discussion of so full a topic; but undoubtedly, elasticity and independance of Government control of its able leaders has been the secret of the sucess of London's money market; which is far away the greatest in the world. Monetary conditions are for ever fluctuating and in no other departments of civilisation is evolution so striking an element. Therefore, it is important above all else that the world's great money centre should easily adapt itself to changing conditions, which would be difficult under the restrictions resulting from a Government charter however carefully drafted.

It has been further pointed out that a Chartered Stock Exchange would very soon find a rival; that members would leave a building in which their hands were fettered and start an institution of their own on the lines of the London Stock Exchange as it is at present. Such a "House" would probably thin the markets of the official Stock Exchange to a ruinous extent.

STRINGENT STOCK EXCHANGE RULES.

For the rest the rules in connection with the reopening are very strict. Indeed, as I anticipated, business conditions are to remain as they are, members simply having the advantage of the use of their old club house and a roof over their heads. Dealings are to be for cash, the committee will continue to fix minimum prices and the Committee will not permit uncontrolled dealings in the shares of new issues. Very stringent rules are set out as to method of dealing. For example no member will be allowed to offer or bid for stock opening in the market. Every bargain whether in quoted or unquoted securities must be marked and officially recorded. For the rest a broker making a bargain will have to give a slip in duplicate containing details of the stock or share transferred, even as to the name of the transfer, or in the case of bearer shares, the numbers of the securities. Other restrictions will effectually prevent the sale of securities held by alien enemies; this will be principally effected by the necessity of a guarantee by a banker, broker or other responsible party.

With the approach of Christmastide business has dwindled to the narrowest limits, but in all cases the tone is firm, prices having been wonderfully well maintained. The attendance of members at their offices has not been so good, while the "street" markets have thinned notably and are not likely to improve before the reopening of the "House."

By the time this letter is in print the year 1914 will have passed into history. The date will be imbedded into the minds of the future generations of English children as surely as have been such other landmarks of our history as the arrival of the great Norman Duke in 1066, or the Dutch in 1688. By that time history will be studied from a different point of view and education have entered on a new phase. The child of the future may be expected to have some idea of the causes that led to a financial panic in New York almost greater than that which threatened in London, when England declared war on August 4th last. The secrets of international exchanges, the reasons for their rises and falls, the interdepedence of the great countries of the world in matters of commerce and finance, should to some extent find a place in the educational curriculum of future schoolboys.

ECONOMIC RETROSPECT OF THE WAR

We are in the sixth month of the war and it is interesting to cast an eye round the civilised world and note the economic history so far. As regards Great Britain we have much to be thankful for. During the past thirty years the City of London has experienced at least three, what may be termed first class crises; and on each occasion has surmounted the storm by the loyalty, sound judgment and broad-minded commonsense of those at the helm. Especially has the Bank of England justified its somewhat anomalous position as a semi Governmental department by the statesmanlike attitude of its Governor and Board of Directors.

Glancing round at the various business centres I take New York first; for not only was New York immediately affected by the Great European debacle, but she has been the first to show some signs of revival, and when real recovery does set in it will certainly find its first impetus in that quarter. The United States of America is the greatest of all "borrowing" countries, as England is the greatest of all "lending" countries; so it is easy to understand the enormity of mutual interests between the two; even if we lose sight of the all-important fact that the United States financial dealings with other European States pass through London. It is difficult to estimate the Unied States net debt to Europe, though I have seen it put, on good authority, at one hundred millions a year. One can imagine then what it meant to New York when Europe began to ask for ready money during the last week of July and American securities began to pour into Wall Street with frantic rapidity. America showed the same energy and ability as London in dealing with the situation. The leading bankers and the Government co-operated in practical schemes to meet the crisis and hundreds of business houses were saved from ruin. It is too readily forgotton that, among the manyn influences that Germay has reckoned on to intimidate England against going to war, was the fear of a financial crisis. But, despite one or two hitches the confidence between the business world of New York and London has never been seriously threatened. Wall Street closed almost simultaneously with London. The British Navy had practically seized command of the sea from the outset and shipments of all kind have passed freely. It does not require a very subtle knowledge of political economy to realise the colossal meaning of this, nor the extraordinary extent to which the protection of our own commerce, the destruction of that of Germany, and the vigilance with which we are able to watch efforts to ship contraband of war to our enemies, has enhanced the advantages of the Allies in this mammoth clash of arms. It was less than a fortnight after the outbreak of war that matters began to clear themselves in New York; since then development towards the normal has been steady.

RESUMPTION OF FRANCE'S INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

When the history of Germans' great coup comes to be written, it will be found that in every direction she chose her time with more judgment than is generally supposed. Having profited by her own financial embarrassment at the time of the Agadir trouble, she struck her blow at France at a time when that country was in far from a sound position. Since the foundation of the "Bombay Chronicle" I have spoken strongly from time to time of the heavy financial accommodationn that France has given the Balkan States and the scandalous manner in which her Press had boomed the great armament companies. When we add to this great efflux of gold, the stream of indifferent securities from Argentina, Brazil and Mexico that had been successfully poured on the Paris Bourse, some idea may be gathered of the ill-prepared state of France financially when war broke out. At the commencement of hostilities France bid frantically for gold. The country experienced a terrific shock with the advance of a barbarous and ruthless enemy, unprecedented in numbers, to within a few miles of Paris, but since the battle of the Marne and the return of the Government to Paris vigorous efforts have been made, by no means without success, to assist the resumption of industrial life. Since July 30th the Bank of France has not issued any return, but at the beginning of October an official statement was made from which it seemed that there had hardly been any change in the gold reserve since war was declared. At the end of July it stood at 4,141 millions; after three months of war it stood at 4,092 millions. On the other hand the silver reserve which on July 30 had stood at 625 at the beginning of October was scarcely more than half that amount.

RUSSIA'S ENORMOUS RESOURCES.

It will be a long time before the economic effects of the war on Russia, even up to the present time, can be guaged. Russia has enormous resources of her own, and although big orders for clothing and other wants for the troops have been sent to England and America, there are few of the actual necessities of life, or of war, for the matter of that, which she cannot supply herself. Even coal which Russia imports so freely from England can be supplied from her own South Russian collieries, though the quality is not so good. Unlike Germany Russia is not likely to run short in her supply of copper, while all other metals necessary to warfare are at her disposal. Wool and cotton she can produce in plenty. Russia has suffered in her export trade thanks to the blocking of the North Sea route and the Dardanelles, but not to the serious extent that might have been anticipated.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AN ALLEGED MARRIAGE.

"WIDOW'S" SUIT DISMISSED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

SAKINABAI, WIDOW, PLAINTIFF *v.* BAI KAJBAI, WIDOW AND OTHERS, DEFENDANTS.

The plaintiff in this suit alleged that she was the widow of one Piaralli Abdulla Dossal who died at Cutch-Kera on the 2nd of June, 1910. She claimed 1/8th share of her deceased husband's property to which she was entitled as his widow from the defendants who were the widow and sons of the deceased, and also the executrix and executor under his will.

The defendants denied that she was the legally married wife of the deceased.

The plaintiff alleged that the deceased was a very rich man, who left eight lakhs of rupees on his death. She claimed that her husband could only dispose of one-third of his property according to Mahomedan law and could not deprive her of her right to reside in and be maintained out of his immoveable property as his widow.

The defendnts denied that she was entitled to any sum from the deceased's estate as she was not his wife as alleged by her. She was a woman of loose character, and was in the keeping of others before she met Piaralli Abdulla Dossa, who at one time used to visit the plaintiff, but it was not true that he ever married her.

They further alleged that on or about the month of September, 1909, when Piaralli Abdulla Dossa ceased to have any desire to continue his immoral relations with the plaintiff, she began to give him trouble. And on 18th September, 1909, she sent him a letter alleging that she was his wife and also ill-treatment at the hands of his first wife Bai Kajbai and his sons, and asked him to make provision for her maintenance under threats of taking further steps. To this the said Piaralli sent a reply denying that she was his wife or that she was entitled to maintainance from him and denying also all the other allegations.

On 7th April 1910, the plaintiff filed a suit against Piaralli to have it declared that she was his wife. The summons was served on solicitors on 2nd June, 1910, but on the same day Piaralli died at Cutch.

The plaintiff then changed her solicitor, Mr. Chothia, and went to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

After some correspondence Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. wrote a letter to the solicitors of the widow and sons of Piaralli suggesting that some suitable provision should be made for the plaintiff's maintainance, clothing and lodging having regard to her connection with the deceased Piaralli and so put an end to this unpleasant affair.

Considering all the circumstances Mr. Shroff, solicitor of the defendants advised them to pay the plaintiff Rs. 4,000 on her executing a release of all her rights whatever they might be against the deceased Piaralli and his estate. This settlement was fairly arrived at and the execution of the plaint was binding on the plaintiff.

As to this release the plaintiff admitted receiving Rs. 4,000 but did not admit that she had released her right in the estate.

Finally the defendants said that this suit was a mere attempt to extort monies from the defendants in the hope that the defendants would pay the plaintiff something sooner, than have the relations between herself and Piaralli Abdulla Dossa discussed in Court to the scandal of the family and sooner than incur costs in defending the suit which they could not recover from the plaintiff. They prayed that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed with costs.

After the plaintiff had been examined and cross-examined, his Lordship made strong strictures on her evidence and asked Mr. Setalvad, whether he in view of that evidence he thought it advisable to proceed further with the case. Mr. Setalvad, after consulting his client, stated to the Court that he had told her what he thought it his duty to tell, but the plaintiff wanted to go on with the suit. She did not now care for the money, but wanted her marriage to be established.

A witness, whom the plaintiff had stated in her evidence was present at her marriage ceremony and who acted for her as her legal adviser, was then called and questioned by Mr. Setalvad. He said that he had neither been present at the marriage of the plaintiff nor had he acted as adviser to the plaintiff at all.

Upon this Mr. Setalvad asked leave to cross-examine the witness as a hostile witness, suggesting that the witness had been won over by the other side.

His Lordship: I don't think he is a hostile witness, but an honest witness.

The application to cross-examine was refused.

After this Mr. Setalvad consented to the suit being dismissed.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Davar, counsel for defendants, said that he did not press for costs.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Tarapore appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys for plaintiff:—Mr. Shumas Tyabjee.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

DISPUTE ABOUT ALIMONY.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

MINNIE DIXON, PETITIONER *v.* H. W. DIXON, RESPONDENT.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the respondent calling upon the petitioner to show cause why the execution of the order directing the monthly payment by the respondent of Rs. 400 to the petitioner, should not be stayed till the disposal of the petition for dissolution of marriage filed by the petitioner.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, holding Mr. Talyarkhan's brief, appeared in support of the notice.

Mr. Campbell appeared to show cause.

The petitioner some time ago filed a petition for restitution of conjugal rights against the respondent; and in September, 1914, a decree was passed by his Lordship ordering the respondent to give restitution and pay amount of Rs. 400 monthly. That decree was varied in November, 1914, and by the varied decree the Court ordered the respondent to give restitution, and, in default, to pay Rs. 400 a month to the petitioner. The respondent had failed to comply with the Court's order in respect of giving restitution and had been making the monthly payment of Rs. 400 to the petitioner, the respondent having paid the petitioner up to the 14th December, 1914. The petitioner had, since, filed a fresh petition praying for dissolution of marriage, on the ground that the respondent's non-compliance with the order directing restitution amounted to desertion, and that, coupled with adultery by the respondent, entitled the petitioner to a dissolution of the marriage. The respondent contended that on this petition having been filed, the former order directing restitution became non-operative, as it were, its execution having become impossible, for the Court could not continue to order retitution when the petitioner was praying for dissolution. The respondent contended that execution of the order directing payments of Rs. 400 ought to be stayed, pending disposal of the petition for dissolution. All that the petitioner could now claim, was "alimony pendente lite" under the Divorce Act, which could not exceed 1/5th of the respondent's income, which was Rs. 800 a month.

His Lordship discharged the application with costs, remarking that no authority had been cited by the respondent in support of his contention.

Attorneys for the respondent:—Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Attorneys for the petitioner:—Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ARSENIC AS A LOVE POTION.

RAMAVA CHENAPPA AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was a reference submitted by Mr. A. Montgomerie, Additional Sessions Judge of Belgaum, under sec. 307 of the Cr. P. Code, as the jury had returned a verdict of acquittal with regard to both the accused, which verdict the Sessions Judge did not accept as it was not, he said, justined by evidence.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the first accused was not on good terms with her husband who ill-treated her and would not give her a divorce. On the 11th September, 1914, she administered arsenic to her husband in a dish of jawari gruel called in Kanarese *Nuchchhu*. The poison was supplied to her by her mother, the second accused, who told her that she would give her some medicine which would make her husband love her.

The deceased took a few mouthfuls of this gruel and complained that it was bitter. The accused replied that the bitter feeling was not in the gruel but in his mouth. Thereupon, he took a few mouthfuls more and declined to finish the dish. The remainder was given to a cow. In about 20 minutes Chinappa, the husband of the first accused, began vomitting and complained of burning in his stomach. He died the same evening and was buried in the night. Next morning the cow, to whom the remnant of the dish was given, died. This attracted the attention of the neighbours, who reported the matter to the police. The body of Chinappa was disinterred, and sent to the chenical analyser, together with parts of the entrails of the cow, as also the packet of powder handed over by the accused.

Both the accused in their confessions before the Magistrate, which were subsequently retructed, admitted giving the powder containing arsenic as a love potion.

Their Lordships agreed with the verdict of the jury on the charge of murder, but were of opinion that the offence committed was one under sec. 304 (a) I. P. C. of doing a rash and negligent act, and accordingly convicted both the accused and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Shirur appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1139-14—Ragh N and Co, Madhusudan Vasudeo Athalye v Irsangappa bin Bisaprabhappa Dolli.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

382-07—M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v Hajt Moosa Aba and ors, Khanderao L and M, Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1195-14. Madh. K. & C. Lalji Govindji a firm v. the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Dapt F, & D.

Long Causes.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, M K R B and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M. Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

For decree under order 34 rule 6 of C P C.

Long Causes.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Eduji Sakhatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karaim, M. K. R. B. & Co.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Daph F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

S. C. C. 398-14192-14—Nadirsha & D Laxumon Sakroji and anr v. Sulleman Abha Mahomed and anr Payne & Co.

342-14—Sabnis & G. Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Narayen Penker and ors. Sal & G. Moti & D Kh. L & M.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

817-14—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Kharshedji v. Gangadhar Hariba Chaudhari & ors Kharas & Co.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, M K R B and Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For further directions and costs on Special Comr's Report.

844-13—Bhai K and G, Walji Shamji and Co a firm v Bai Motibai widow and ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

631-14—Smetham B and Co, Girdhar Kalidas v Premji Ranchord and anr, Madhowji K and C. Not to be called on till 15-1-15.

12-13—Ard H D and Co, Gullamali Gulam Hoosein v Cassambhai Thaverbhai and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, M K R B and Co, Jeh S M and H.

703-14—Captain & V. Cooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Keshavji and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

1192-13—Tyabji D & Co. Shivnarain Surajmal Nimani v. Dhondiram Narayen and ors Ragh N & Co. Sm. B & Co.

453-14—H. P & P (for a pauper) Narayen Dhondoo v. Hormusji Cursetji Sidhwa Shroff D & D.

800-14—Mulji & Tha Sunderbai widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors Manes H M & Co.

1101-13—Sabnis and G, R D Sethna v Saraswatibai, Mulla and Mulla.

732-14—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm and anr v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Manekial Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smeth B and Co.

S C Cc 96/427-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

S C Cb 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ard H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smeth B and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayan and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors. D J Mantri.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors v Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 46.

Chamber matters for disposal.

967-09—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Meherally and ors v Khatao Kehsow, 7-1-15.

In re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Nanu H and Co, In re Arbitration between John William Tinford and ors v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, petitioner, Crawford B and Co, Notice 17-11-14.

914-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Hormusji Bomanji Khan and ors v Pestonji Danshaw Khan and ors, Wadia G and Co, Jeh G and B, For postponement, 18-12-14.

In re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Captain and Vaidya, In re the Bombay Wvg and Mfg Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Bhanji Dharamsey Shaparia petitioner, Patell and Ez, Edg G W and Co, Dik and Pur, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and Lalji, Mulji and Tha, Nanu H and Co, Unwalla P and D, Jeh G and B, Wadia G and Co, 19-12-14.

C C 1496-14—Payne and Co, The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg Co Ltd v Hirachand Dalsukhbhai a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, 21-12-14.

1134-13—Patell and Ezekiel, Bai Hooseinbai widow and ors v Thakordas Atmaram, Motichand and D, 8-1-15.

791-14—Patell and Ezekiel, Dhaklibai widow and ors v Hassanally Mahomedally and ors, Payne and Co, 12-1-15.

In re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913—Dastur and Co, In re the Jalgaum Cotton Ginning Co Ltd v Lukhmidas Bhagwanji Keshowji and anr, petitioners, To settle list of contributories.

For Consent Decree

1161-10—Madhowji K and C, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramchand alias Ladkivahu widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Poorbai widow v Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr, Captain and V, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

336-12—Unwalla P and P, Fatehchand Khubchand a firm v Madhowdas Bhojaram Sindhi and anr, Nadirsha and D.

Commercial Cause.

1165-14—Madh K and C, Multanchand Basdevdas a firm v Shrinivas Bavri a firm, Edg G W and Co.

Daroowalla v. Ardeshir Byramji Toddewalla. LONG CAUSES.

26-14. Ard. H. D. & Co., The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld. v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg. Co., Ld., Little & Co.

708-14. Bai K. & Gir. Rustomji Manockji Hatheram & anr. v. The Swadeshi Spg. Wvg. Co., Ld. & anr., Payne & Co., Jehangir M. & S.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors Captain and V, Mirza M and M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co The Same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V.

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors Rustomji & G Ld ad 17-12-14.

S C C T 206/8486-14—Purnand & Co Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Vakil & anr Kanga and S.

258-14—M K R B and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v Motichand Rupchand and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

585-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar & ors Matubhai J and M.

111-14—Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co Ld Mathubhai J & M

170-14—Payne & Co The Same v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr Mathubhai J & M.

850-14—Payne & Co Ebrahim Haji Siddick v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & Co.

892-14— Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld Liquidation v. Gordhandas Perchotamdas Edjelow G W & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Danoo Parsad v. Balkrishna Dharma Targa Swetham B & Co.

949-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Moreshwar Wasooden & anr Rustamji & G.

834-14—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd and anr v. Aswa das Sahebram a firm and anr Sunderdas & Co.

847-14—Smetham B & Co Mariambai v. Fatmabai widow & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

857-14—Nadirsha & D Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Hiralal & Co.

894-14—M B Chothia Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai Nanu H & Co.

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(Continued on 6th column.)

MASONIC DINNER AT LODGE PERSEVERANCE.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

SESSION AT MADRAS.

PLEA FOR BUREAUS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

The second session of the Indian Science Congress was opened yesterday at the Presidency College, being largely attended by delegates from various parts of India. Lord Pentland welcomed the delegates and in the course of his speech said:—"I understand that the Congress is a new body which owes its creation largely to energy of one or two individuals, among whom Madras may claim Dr. Simonsen; that it is somewhat on the lines of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and that last year it held its first meeting with much success in Calcutta, the results of that meeting being a considerable accession of strength to its numbers. We hope the same result will follow this second meeting now to be held in Madras. It is gratifying to Madras to know that the attendance, all things considered, is excellent and particularly good from Bengal, whence the Association has struck its roads with some success." His Excellency concluded by expressing the hope and wish that the Congress may have here a thoroughly successful series of meetings, that its gatherings on this occasion may realise all its expectations and that in time to come it will be more and more recognised as a useful body which is desirous of giving to India the best that it can give from its wealth of knowledge and information.

IMPORTANCE OF BIOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

The Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, the President, then delivered his address. He spoke on biology and referred to the scourges of India, the ignorance of the common people and help from educated classes. He insisted that hygiene should be taught in schools and touched on the importance of revenue officers devoting more attention to sanitation. He next referred to the plague and the plague-rat and the part played by the flea in the transmission of that disease. He also touched on malaria and what had been done to combat it. He thanked the Raja of Pithapuram for Rs. 50,000 presented for the expenses of an inquiry into diabetes. Referring to the prevention of the disease, Surgeon-General said:—"We not only require research workers, we want an organisation that will help to educate people in ordinary rules of health. There should be in each presidency an official whose business it is to look after the hygienic education of the common people. He should be in charge of the bureau of public health and his work should consist in preparing pamphlets and popular lectures with lantern slide illustrations which could be lent to lecturers who would undertake to itinerate in villages and talk to the common people. He should organise classes for teachers in our teachers' colleges, and he should gather together and popularise information from every quarter. Such an official, who has to be very specially selected, would do an immense amount of good in educating people, and without education we can hope for very little advance along the road to health. Until the usefulness of such a bureau is fully established, we can perhaps hardly expect much help from the Government, for they have plenty to do with public revenues, but I am quite sure they would view any endeavour to educate the masses with sympathetic eye. I have again, I am afraid, wandered far from strict letter of my text, but my excuse must be that the knowledge o biology is so important to all medical and scientific workers in India and so intimately bound up with the welfare of the people of India that I have been led on to talk of that most portant subject. This subject lies very near my heart for I have lived and worked among these people for 30 years and have known their sufferings and admired their quiet heroism."

After the presidential address the section of Agriculture and Applied Science met under the chairmanship of Dr. H. Mann, who read a paper on the lines of development of Indian agriculture.

Dr. W. P. O'Connor has been appointed to the charge of the Medical Attendance Fund of the Indian Mining Association vice Dr. Jackson who has joined the Royal Army Medical Corps at Home.

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MR. AND MRS. GHANDI AT MANGALDAS HOUSE.

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

Mr. Ghandi is seen addressing the gathering.

THE KAISER'S KITCHEN IN THE FIELD.

"Topical War Service."

The photo shows the actual preparation of the Kaiser's meal by members of the Kaiser's suite. It will be noticed that there are several officers watching the military chefs doing their work.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

ANOTHER CASE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Another trading with the enemy case came before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which the accused, one Bhusan Chunder, carrying on business under the name of Messrs. Bannerjee and Company, was charged with carrying on business with Messrs. Urabin and Co., glass bangles manufacturers of Austria, and also with conspiring with Messrs. Belliser and Co., of Switzerland to trade with Urabin and Co. The prosecution stated that the accused as agent of the dealers in Calcutta had been ordering glass bangles from Urabin and Co., after the declaration of the war, anticipating that there might be some difficulty in obtaining goods from Austria. Urabin wrote to the accused to send the orders to Bellaser and Co., his agent, who would get the goods from Austria and ship them to Calcutta via Italy. The accused some time later, gave an order to Belliser and Co., on behalf of a customer of his named, J. N. Ghose, a glass bangle merchant. The case was adjourned to 25th instant. The accused was allowed bail of twenty thousand rupees with two sureties of ten thousand rupees each. The Magistrate declined to reduce the amount of the bail on the ground of the seriousness of the offence.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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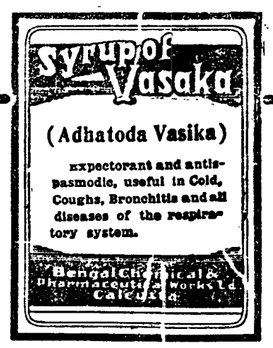

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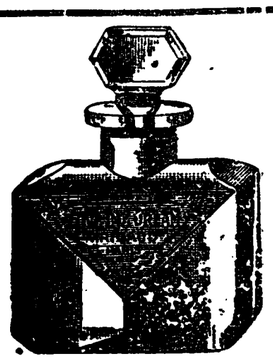

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WAR FOR EUROPEAN LIBERATION.

M. VIVIANI'S DECLARATION.

ONLY ONE POLICY.

The French Chamber opened on Dec. 22 in Paris, and M. Viviani, the Premier, read the Ministerial declaration, in which it is affirmed that the policy to be pursued by France is the prosecution of the war until the liberation of Europe is secured by a completely victorious peace. The declaration also affirms the unity of aim of the Allies, and dwells upon the main purpose of the war in language similar to that uttered by Mr. Asquith at the Guildhall.

"The Times" correspondent at Paris wired as follows:—

The Chambers met on Dec. 22, for the first time since the memorable sitting of August 4. To-day's proceedings were a still more impressive demonstration of the national unity and determination to win through to final victory.

The following are the principal passages of M. Viviani's declaration:—

This communication is not the customary declaration in which a Government, presenting itself to Parliament for the first time, defines its policy. For the moment there is but one policy—a relentless fight until Europe attains definite liberation guaranteed by a completely victorious peace. That was the cry uttered by all when, in the sitting of August 4, a sacred union arose, as the President of the Republic has so well said, which will throughout history remain an honour to the country. It is the cry which all Frenchmen repeat after having put an end to the disagreements which have so often embittered our hearts and which a blind enemy took for irremediable division. It is the cry that rises from the glorious trenches into which France has thrown all her youth, all her manhood.

Before this unexpected uprising of national feeling, Germany has been troubled in the intoxication of her dream of victory. On the first day of the conflict she denied right, appealed to force, flouted history, and in order to violate the neutrality of Belgium and to invade France, invoked the law of self-interest alone. Since then her Government, learning that it had to reckon with the opinion of the world, has recently attempted to put her conduct in a better light by trying to throw the responsibility for the war upon the Allies. But through all the gross falsehoods, which fail to deceive even the most credulous, the truth has become apparent. All the documents published by the nations interested and the remarkable speech made the other day at Rome by one of the most illustrious representatives of the noble Italian nation demonstrate that for a long time our enemy has intended a *coup de force*. If it were necessary, a single one of these documents would suffice to enlighten the world. When, at the suggestion of the English Government, all the nations concerned were asked to suspend their military preparations and enter into negotiations in London, France and Russia on July 31, 1914, adhered to this proposal. Peace would have been saved even at this last moment, if Germany had conformed to this proposal. But Germany precipitated matters. She declared war on Russia on August 1 and made an appeal to arms inevitable. And if Germany by her diplomacy killed the germ of peace it is because for more than 40 years she had untiringly pursued her aim, which was to crush France in order to achieve the enslavement of the world.

WAR TO THE END.

Since, in spite of their attachment to peace, France and her Allies have been obliged to endure war, they will wage it to the end. Faithful to the signature which she set to the treaty of Sepember 4 last, in which she engaged her honour—that is to say, her life—France, in accord with her Allies, will not lay down her arms until she has avenged outraged right, regained for ever the provinces torn from her by force, restored to heroic Belgium the fullness of her material prosperity and her political independence, and broken Prussian militarism, so that on the basis of justice she may rebuild a regenerated Europe.

This plan of war and this plan of peace are not inspired by any presumptuous hope. We have the certainty of success. We owe this certainty to the whole army, to the navy which in conjunction with the English Navy gives us the mastery of the sea, to the troops which have repulsed in Morocco attacks that will not be repeated. We owe it to the soldiers who are defending our flag in those distant colonies of France, who, on the first day that war broke out, turned with patriotic affection towards the mother country; we owe it to our army, whose heroism in numerous combats has been guided by their incomparable chiefs from the victory on the Marne to the victory in Flanders; we owe it to the nation, which has equalled that heroism with union in silence and quiet trust in critical hours.

FRENCH IDEALS.

Thus we have shown to the world that an organized democracy can serve by its vigorous action the ideal of liberty and equality which constitute its greatness. Thus we have shown to the world, to use the words of our Commander-in-Chief, who is both a great soldier and a noble citizen—that "the Republic may well be proud of the army that she has prepared." And thus this impious war has brought out all the virtues of our race, both those with which we were credited, of initiative, *elan* bravery and fearlessness, and those which we were not supposed to possess—endurance, patience, and stoicism. Let us do honour to all these heroes. Glory to those who have fallen before the victory, and to those also who through it will avenge them to-morrow! A nation which can arouse such enthusiasm can never perish.

Everything serves to demonstrate the vitality of France, the security of her credit, the confidence which she inspires in all, despite the war which is shaking and impoverishing the world. The state of her finances is such that she can continue the war until the day when the necessary reparation has been obtained.

REPAIRING THE RUIN.

Gentlemen, the day of final victory has not yet come. Till that day our task will be a severe one, and it may be long drawn out. Let us stiffen our will and our courage for that task. Destined to uphold the heaviest burden of glory that a people can carry, this country is prepared beforehand for every sacrifice.

Our Allies know it. Those nations who have no immediate interest in the fight know it too, and it is in vain that an unbridled campaign of false news has attempted to rouse in them the sympathy which has been won by us. If Germany, at the beginning of the war, made pretence to doubt it, she doubts no longer. Let her recognize once more that on this day the French Parliament, after more than four months of battle, has renewed before the world the spectacle that it gave on the day on which our nation took up the challenge.

In order to conquer, heroism on the frontier does not suffice. There must be union within. Let us continue to preserve this sacred union intact from every attempt made upon it. To-day, as it was yesterday, and as it will be to-morrow, let us have only one cry—Victory; only one vision before our eyes—"La Patrie"; only one ideal—Right. It is for Right that we are striving, for which Belgium has poured out her blood, for which unshakeable England, faithful Russia, intrepid Serbia, and the gallant Japanese Navy are still striving.

FATE OF THE WORLD AT STAKE.

If this is the most gigantic war that history has ever known, it is not because nations are in arms to conquer new lands, to obtain material advantage or political and economic rights; it is because they are fighting to settle the fate of the world. Nothing more grand has ever appeared before the eyes of men. Against barbarism and despotism, against a system of provocation and methodical menace which Germany called peace, against the system of murder and universal pillage which Germany calls war, against the insolent hegemony of a military caste which has unchained this scourge, France, the liberator and avenger, with her Allies, has raised herself at one bound.

The stakes are more than our own lives. Let us continue, then, to work with a single mind, and to-morrow, in the peace of victory, when politics have been freed from the restraints which we have voluntarily placed upon them, we shall recall with pride these tragic days, for they will have made us more valiant and better.

A FRENCH SUBMARINE EPISODE.

12 HOURS' PURSUIT BY ENEMY SHIPS.

An exciting account of an expedition in a French submarine is given in a letter from a member of the crew, published by the "Petite Gironde."

The submarine, he says, arrived off one of the enemy's ports, early in the morning and on entering the bay sighted a steamer, but refrained from torpedoing her. The submarine dived to a depth of 60 feet and went under the steamer. At half past seven, while proceeding slowly towards a mine barrier, several warships were seen, but as they were protected by the mines no attempt could be made to torpedo them. The Rodolph and some other enemy destroyers, however, came in view about 600 yards away, and the submarines prepared to attack them. While proceeding towards them, however, she suddenly found herself caught fast in a network of cables.

Despite all that could be done, the submarine came up to the surface and was sighted by the enemy, who attacked her with torpedoes and shells. The crew were helpless and could only await the explosion that would send them to the bottom. It was a horrible situation, and seemed interminable. The commander, however, did not give up hope. He filled the tanks, so as to add to the weight of the submarine and make her sink, and also posted several men, instead of one, to work the outer bars. Their efforts met with success and the boat sank to a depth of 48 feet and disengaged herself.

The position was still critical, as the commander did not know where he was and was compelled to rise to the surface under fire to take his bearings. As soon as the submarine came up high enough to use her periscope, more torpedoes were fired at her but missed, as the enemy supposed she was going much faster than was actually the case. The submarine was pursued nearly all day, and could not come to the surface until twelve hours after sinking to attack the enemy.

A GERMAN VIEW OF MR. CHURCHILL.

The German Press, while publishing Mr. Churchill's letter to the Mayor of Scarborough, has received instructions from the Censor (says "The Times" correspondent at Berne) not to attack Mr. Churchill personally, on the ground of his being a useful person to Germany owing to his happy-go-lucky dilettantism.

According to the Sluis correspondent of the "Telegraaf," bows and arrows have been commandeered in Belgium. The Flemings have always been excellent archers, and Bruges still possesses its ancien Guild of St. Sebastian, of which Charles II. was a member during his excile on the Continent. His handwriting is still preserved in the Guild Book. In the frontier communes the archers have taken their bows and arrows to the Netherlands for safety.

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RHEIMS REVISITED.

INHABITANTS INDIFFERENT TO SHELLS

KNITTING UNDER SHRAPNELL.

"The Times" Correspondent in the Marne, sends the following communication, dated December 23:—

Though success in the centre has not been as marked as some have said, undoubted progress has been made and the French guns have been getting the better of the exchanges. At Rheims the situation is noticeably clearer. A diminution in the bombardment is a semi-deliverance. The atmosphere is far from festive, but there is an obvious feeling of relief.

Circumstances permitted me to enter the city under official auspices. Our car was saluted with shells as we drove in the narrow Rue de Ceres—someone, perhaps, had apprised the Germans of the presence of an important-looking "limousine." None of the inhabitants seemed in the least perturbed. Two girls ran laughing from the spot where the first shell fell, and an old man, smoking his pipe in a doorway, chaffed them on their escape. When the second fell a boy in the neighbourhood shod in soft felt slippers, ran nimbly up a heap of rubbish from a ruined house to look at it.

A Sister of Mercy passing did not even turn her head of the characteristic whistling which heraded the approach of another messenger of death. She had seen so many shells momentarily darken the air in the hundred days' bombardment. Perhaps she had seen also the killed and injured among the towns-people, 1,300 in four months.

That morning a man, an employe of the octroi, had been killed at the canal docks. It was the daily toll—less, indeed, than the average. The sacristan of the cathedral told us that 150 shells had whistled over his house in the hours of the night. Only fifteen had exploded. His house was just behind the ruined Palace of the Archbishop and near the "Lion d'Or," which faces the cathedral. It was in the doorway of the hotel that three women were gathered, gossiping and knitting as is the manner of women even in bombarded towns, when a shrapnel fell on the broad paved place in front. The women, scarcely looking up, continued their knitting and conversation.

Epernay, occupied by the Germans during the whole of the Battle of the Marne, is now itself again. It has not suffered from the enemy except in its self-respect and in its store of wine, for 30,000 bottles of champagne were taken from this wealthy and prosperous town—perhaps porportionately the most wealthy of all France. No war indemnity was paid, thanks to M. Chandon de Brinilles, in whose house Von Moltke stayed, for he called the commandant's attention to an irregularity of the claim, and the town was saved.

It owes a debt also to another member of the champagne firm of Moet and Chandon, for Mme. Auban-Moet has presented a splendid hospital to the community.

GERMAN LOSSES 2,000,000.

HALF BAVARIAN ARMY OUT OF ACTION

According to a Copenhagen message dated December 25, the German casualty lists Nos. 101 to 108 contain the names of 35,883 killed, wounded and missing officers and men, bringing the total Prussian losses up to 753,202. There should be added 80 Saxon, 82 Wurttemberg, 125 Bavarian and 13 Navy lists. The Bavarian losses are so heavy that it is calculated that nearly half their army is out of action.

The German losses to date, including those not yet published, may be set down at 250,000 dead, 400,000 missing and 850,000 wounded, bringing the total to about one and a half millions. With the Saxon, Wurttemberg, Bavarian and Navy losses, the German losses must together be about two millions. About 25,000 officers have been killed, 25,000 wounded, and there are only 4,000 missing.

According to information from Vienna the Austro-Hungarian casualties are calculated at about one and a half million officers and men killed, wounded and missing.

NEW BELGIAN BANKNOTES.

The German Governor-General of Belgium has withdrawn the privilege of issuing banknotes from the Belgian National Bank and granted it to the Societe Generale Belgique, because the National Bank had transferred its gold and stock of notes to the Bank of England, and so endangered Belgian currency. Further, the Belgian Minister of Finance had forced the Bank to loan large sums to the Belgian Government without covering security. The new notes will henceforth be currency.

SEVERE MEASURES AGAINST ESPIONAGE.

From Metz it is reported that rigorous measures are being taken there against espionage, and excess to the town is very difficult. The population is quite calm and the enormous transports of troops which are passing through are having a reassuring effect on the public mind.

Metz is one great hospital. All the large hotels have been arranged for the reception of wounded, and the Red Cross organisation has taken up quarters in other great buildings, and also in an ecclesiastical training college, where the Bishop of Metz is very active.

Official statistics of the French wine crop in 1914 (exclusive of the departments occupied by the enemy) show that the amount produced was 56,134,159 hectolitres, as compared with 41,053,832 hectolitres for the whole of France in 1913.

In the course of the war up to the middle of December the number of prisoners captured by the Russians, according to official figures, is 353,000 non-commissioned officers and men and 4,300 officers and men and 4,300 officers. Of these 1,100 officers and 152,000 men are German.

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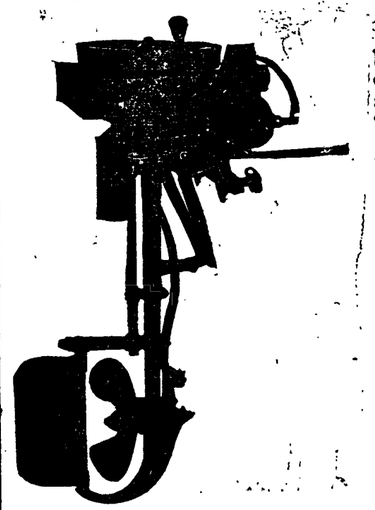

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THE OLD MARKETS.

THE COTTON GREEN.

There remains one secular or profane historical place yet to describe. It is what was once known for well-nigh two centuries as the Green or Cotton Green. The "Green" of Fryer's days had by the exigencies of the mercantile Bombay undergone a material reduction till what remained of it was the Maidan, as already circumstantially described, what it was in the fifties. In the same period the Green or Cotton Green was all the space now enclosed by the Elphinstone Circle. But before it was put to commercial use and next allowed to be a desert waste later on, it had a beauty and landscape of its own which has since been described by Grossa in 1750. Thus over a hundred and fifty years ago it was a smiling plot with a beautiful garden pleasantly laid out and encircled by health-giving and shady trees one of which a tamarind tree still stands, and with nice English houses, already referred to, beyond the Circle. But commercialism as early as the opening of the nineteenth century had destroyed its beauty just as that of Byculla by the industrialism which has so ruthlessly invaded it since 1880. The trade in cotton just a century ago was building and as the cotton warehouses were very near, next to the opium godowns, built under the direction of Mr. Henshaw, the dealers who had had to press the docras for shipment to Europe dumped the Green despoiling its beauty and in the bargain making it an eyesore with all sorts of cotton seed, cotton leaves, old rope and other "cutchra." In 1813 the offices and the residents complained of the nuisance and memorialised the Government to keep the Green tidy. In the fifties as Sandy Seventy saw it while daily resorting to the green plot for play and amusement, he found it entirely free from the nuisance, but he used to see scattered a good deal of opium dust on the south side, just about the canopied statue of Lord Cornwallis, which was well railed in and kept free from any sacrilege, so to say, of the vicinity. But there was to be seen during the season daily the *nawganies* or big burly coolies, active at work moving up the cotton docras in the Press, singing exactly as the labourers moving stones to the top of new buildings under construction even to this day. This old screw, which was known as the Apollo Press is now the Government of Bombay Central Printing Office. The Green of the fifties was really a place of recreation for the young, just as Elphinstone Circle gardens are at present. And the regimental band or the band of drums and fifes used to play every evening after sunset going up and down from the corner of Kemp's, which was the original Military Staff Building to the south end of what was till long the Medical Stores Office, at the east corner of Humam Street, where was located the office of the Town Major of the day. The Green remained till 1860 or 1861 when the plot was cleared and purchased by the Municipality. Afterwards under the project of Mr. Charles Forjett, the Police Commissioner, the plots were sold to the public for the purposes of erecting the first group of really architectural office buildings in the form of a crescent, with a garden in the centre. The project had the cordial support first of Lord Elphinstone and then of Sir Bartle Frere during whose brilliant administration it was completed. That was the origin of what is now known as the Elphinstone Circle, once an aristocratic place but shorn of all its glory since the tall and handsome buildings reared their heads in Hornby Road and entirely eclipsed it.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Among minor institutions a reference needs to be made to the public markets of which Bombay boasted sixty years ago. It is an absolute fact to aver that there was no such thing as an up-to-date market in the sense we take it to-day. No one had any conception of such a thing till the close of the sixties when the versatile Mr. Arthur Crawford conceived and carried out the idea he had entertained of a central market which would be the pride of the growing and prosperous city of Bombay and its Municipality. It was only when the great market bearing his name was completed and ready for occupation, that the masses at large realised in a concrete form the idea of such a place of daily public utility. His resourceful talent alone gave body and form to the conception of a market as known in the more civilised and progressive cities of the West. The conception was his, and so, too, the design. And he spent money like water to rear an edifice worthy of the city. It was estimated to cost between four and six lakhs, but actually cost eleven lakhs and more,—an expenditure considered at the time as a piece of unparalleled municipal extravagance, which could not be condoned and which wrought eventually the downfall of the first aedile, and still the *facile princeps* of all Commissioners who have held the reins of the Municipality. But the extravagant cost is altogether another story. It has long long since been recognised that Arthur Crawford was as bold in his conception of the market as he was farsighted,—a fact which to the present generation seems like a commonploce. But one has only to recall the condition of what by the merest apology were called markets in the fifties. Practically the markets, public, semi-public or private which existed at the time and were scattered all over the then town were either shanties or congeries of mean lowly huts or sheds, exceedingly insanitary, and every way unworthy of Bombay. To visitors coming to the city for the first time and viewing other public edifices, such as were then to be witnessed, it was a matter of astonishment that we had not a single place where a lady or gentleman could resort with comfort and convenience for the purpose of making purchases of daily food, specially, meat, vegetables and fruit. All the apologies which went by the appellation of markets were of an extremely primitive kind and might have served the needs of the population of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries but not the nineteenth. The only market approaching to the rudimentary conception of a market of the mid-Victorian age was the one in the Fort which will be presently described.

THE EARLIEST RECORD.

The earliest record, however, of a market in the Fort is that erected in 1696, the exact identity of its *locale* is unknown. It was allowed to be used free of any charge Some seventy-five years later two more respectable sheds were built where meat was vended; as also fruits and vegetables. It was a Government institution. A caretaker under the high-sounding appellation of Constable was appointed, he being allowed just 4 annas of the Honourable East India Company's current coin for his trouble per diem! A little later, somewhere in the town a private market, known as Mahomed, was said to be in existence serving somewhat the needs of the population there. It was between 1809 and 1819 that great Governor, Jonathan Duncan, caused to be built a market in the Fort which was deemed tolerably decent. Its locality was known as the Governor's old horse stable. The reader can form his own conception of this market when a condemned horse stable was converted into it. Well, it was, however, something better than the shanties of a more ancient period. It was to this sublime height that Jonathan Duncan's Government could soar a hundred years ago to provide an old stable for the purposes of a market to meet the needs of the important population of the Fort, including the Governor and his staff, the King's judges, the Admiral and his suite and so on! The original Erskine Road market was built in 1837 and they were wise enough to appoint a Clerk of the Markets. Squatters were not allowed.

PRIVATE MARKETS.

Then there were some markets in Abdul Raheman and adjoining streets. That in the former may perhaps be traced in the street still going by the name of "Bhajipala" that is vegetables. Private markets in Dhobi Talao and elsewhere were also to be noticed. The "Cheera Bazar" still holds fast its original locality in Girgaum Road. In Null Bazar too, a private market was seen. Besides there were small private shops here and there in the town which served the needs of the poorest. In 1847 an enclosure was built next to the east ramparts just about the place where the tram lines pass by the Fort Mahajanwady in Mint Road. That was purely for Hindus who were vegetarians. There was a slaughter house at Bori Bunder and another a little further on, the sites of which are unidentifiable. Practically, then, in the fifties, the only "respectable" market for meat, vegetables, flowers, fish, etc. was the one situated a few hundred yards from the Mint. Its exact locality may be fixed on the Mint Road, where the tram lines pass by just near or about the present Fort Market. It was approached from the west by two lanes, called the Agiary and "Himla Dingee", both in the old Mody Street. Perhaps, if we say that it was about a few years in a southerly direction opposite the "Sanj Vartaman Press" it would recall the locality to the denizens of the fifties in the Fort. It was an enclosed space with three double sheds. As you entered the gate from the north you saw the fisherwomen vending a variety of fishes for which Bombay has yet such a good reputation. The back shed was located for the dirty dressed butchers, of course, all Mahomedan. With a walking space of about 15 feet between there was the second shed dedicated to the vendors of all sorts of vegetables on one side and dry condiments, like chillies, onions, and so forth on the other. The third shed was generally cleaner and more sanitary, seeing that flower girls and flower vendors were all accomodated there and there was a special space for the "murgiwallas" or vendors in fowls and ducks.

THE FUN OF THE MARKET.

The fun of the market was to be seen when it was most crowded, say between 8 and 10 in the morning. The evening purchasers were fewer. The market was closed on its south in the direction of the Mint the boundary of which extended far into what is now the Frere Road skirting the southern extremity of the barracks which are now ruled off. Beyond it was a *cul de sac*, and there was no through passage at the end of what is called the Barrack Lane whence there is egress and ingres now. A beef market in a northerly direction, adjoining the Fort Market served those who indulged in that flesh. The market fully supplied the needs of Fort and Colaba and was held of sufficient importance in the fifties to accommodate a superintendent on a modest salary. It was his duty regularly to inspect the markets daily early in the morning and in the afternoon to see that the stalls, specially the meat and fish ones, were properly washed and cleaned and kept "sanitary" as the word was conceived sixty years ago in Bombay. Perhaps, save this market, the rest, either semi-public or private, were dirty and hardly deserved the name. To-day they would be called "disgraceful" in the most emphatic sense. It was to wipe off that disgrace that Arthur Crawford, with his customary farsightedness, conceived the idea of a central market, of an up-to-date character, and aesthetically constructed, and eventually materialised into the structure which has been so long associated with his name. It was he again who wiped off another "disgrace" from the town, the bloody, reeking, stinking, abominable slaughter-houses at Bori Bunder, the very sight of which used to give a shock. They were a standing reproach to growing Bombay and the present generation should be grateful to that first Municipal Commissioner for having, after insuperable efforts, made the final arrangement, changing the locality of the slaughter houses to Bandora in 1866-7 and erecting houses of a character which were neither insanitary nor an eyesore. But how many are indeed the handiwork of Mr. Arthur Crawford for which Bombay is thankful in so small a degree. Indeed it can never be forgoten that he was the founder of the new Bombay which sprang into existence after the sixties with its many wide roads, new thoroughfares and other improvements which are our admiration even to-day.

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"The Times" special correspondent at Cairo wired as follows on Dec. 23:—

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Ordered by the Turkish Napoleon to stir up rebellion in the Sudan, the witless blackamoor, clad in an Ottoman uniform and girt with a heavy sabre, landed in full view of the coastguards near Port Sudan, and repaired to some Arab tents, where he disguised himself, and finally entered the officers' quarters of an Egyptian battalion. There he called upon the Egyptian officers to revolt, and was promptly arrested by them.

He has since been tried by court-martial. He averred before the judges that he had been led astray—a defence which is not likely to avail him much. The sentence has not yet been promulgated.

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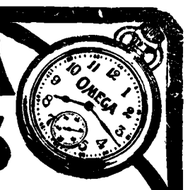

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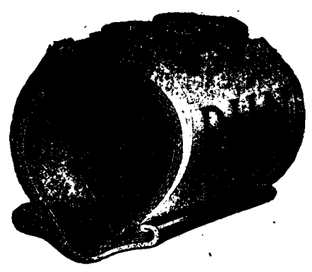

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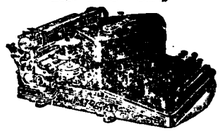

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Printed and published by A. P. Baswin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.